Such is the high opinion which your Majeſty's now united and moſt affectionate ſubjects univerſally entertain of your Majeſty's magnanimity and diſintereſted virtue, that they have the firmeſt conviction that you deſire that you wiſh to govern them in no other manner; that the privileges of your ſubjects are as dear to you as the prerogative of your crown; that you glory in being the king of a free people; and that far from being jealous of that ardent ſpirit of liberty which naturally animates the breaſt of every Briton, it is your generous ambition to cheriſh and to ſupport it.

All the members of your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Univerſity regard it as their chief merit, that they have always been ſincerely and warmly attached to the Proteſtant ſucceſſion in your Majeſty's illuſtrious family; that they have always conſidered the law which eſtabliſhed it, as the ſureſt baſis of the religion and liberty of G. Britain; and that they have conſtantly endeavoured to inculcate upon the youth intruſted to their care, ſuch ſentiments of loyalty as it becomes the ſubjects of a monarchy founded upon the principles of liberty to entertain. *Gaz. Dec.* 23.

The Univerſity of Edinburgh. Preſented by Dr Robert Hamilton, Profeſſor of Divinity in the ſaid Univerſity. [625.]

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Principal and Profeſſors of your Univerſity of Edinburgh, humbly beg leave to preſent to your Majeſty the moſt unfeigned declaration of our allegiance and affection to your ſacred perſon and government.

Whilſt we condole with your Majeſty, and with your people, on the death of the King our late moſt gracious ſovereign, of bleſſed and glorious memory, we deſire to expreſs our humble gratitude to Almighty God, who having been pleaſed, at ſo critical a juncture, to call to his mercy your Royal grandfather, has raiſed up to years of maturity, in the perſon of your Sacred Majeſty, a guardian to that national conſtitution, which has been hitherto ſignally preſerved under the protection of your illuſtrious houſe, and which your Majeſty has in public graciouſly declared, that you are determined, not only to preſerve, but to ſtrengthen.

Deeply affected with this intimation of a diſpoſition which we love and revere, it is with great joy, that, to the united voice of your people, we join the humble expreſſions of our confidence in your Majeſty's moſt gracious and upright intentions. From ſuch intentions we are aſſured, that under your auſpicious reign, all national and important objects will be happily purſued; piety, juſtice, and virtue protected, and honoured; and every branch of learning or ſcience, which can invigorate or adorn the manners of your people, eminently encouraged.

It ſhall be our conſtant endeavour, Great Sir, to inſtill into the minds of the youth committed to our charge, juſt principles of religion and loyalty; and, in every inſtance, to give proof of that ardour which we partake in common with your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, to ſupport your government, and to maintain the Proteſtant ſucceſſion to the crown in your illuſtrious houſe. We are, *&c.*

The Principal and Profeſſors of your Univerſity of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, Nov. 24. 1760. *Gaz. Dec.* 30.

The county of Selkirk. Preſented by Gilbert Elliot, Eſq; repreſentative for the county in parliament.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

TO permit us, your faithful ſubjects, the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the county of Selkirk, to approach the throne, under the unfeigned impreſſion of grief, for the loſs which theſe kingdoms have ſuſtained by the death of his late Majeſty.

To be deprived of a King, whoſe heart was actuated by every princely virtue; who loved, and was beloved by his ſubjects; who raiſed theſe realms to their preſent height of glory; and who was ſnatched from us before he attained the darling object of his victories, the procuring to his people, and to all Europe, the benefit of a juſt and ſolid peace, muſt, in a ſenſible manner, affect the minds of grateful ſubjects, who lived, and rejoiced, under the benign influence of ſuch a reign.

But, from theſe melancholy views, we naturally turn our eyes towards the Royal ſucceſſor on the throne. We ſee your Majeſty aſſuming the reins of government with ſuch pious regard to religion and morality, ſuch firm reſolutions to ſecure and maintain the happy conſtitution of this kingdom, as denote a ſuperior greatneſs of mind, cultivated by all the advantages of a princely education, and excited by the example of your illuſtrious anceſtors. A reign begun under theſe happy auſpices, muſt gladden

gladden the hearts of your dutiful ſubjects, and afford certain preſages of their enjoying the happineſs of living under a truly patriot king. [vi. *Index.*]

In confidence that we, and our poſterity, ſhall, under the protection of your Majeſty's government, continue a free and flouriſhing people, we beg leave to congratulate your Majeſty upon your acceſſion to the throne of your anceſtors, to aſſure your Majeſty of our invariable duty and obedience, and to join in the unanimous prayer of your ſubjects, that a prince, who glories in being a Briton, may enjoy a long, illuſtrious, and happy reign over Britiſh ſubjects.

Signed in preſence and by appointment of the meeting, at Selkirk, the 22d day of December, 1760.

Gaz. Jan. 10. WILLIAM SCOTT, Preſes.

The Painters, Sculptors, and Architects. Preſented by the Earl of Peterborough.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

AMidſt the general emulation of loyalty with which all orders of your Majeſty's ſubjects have teſtified their duty, zeal, and veneration, to receive this humble addreſs from thoſe who muſt owe, in a particular manner, their ſucceſs and eminence to Royal notice.

Your Majeſty's early patronage of the politer arts has given the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects, confidence to expreſs, in your Royal preſence, their ſorrow for the death of their late gracious ſovereign, and their joy for your Majeſty's acceſſion to the throne.

It is our happineſs to live in the age, when our arts may hope for new advances towards perfection, aſſiſted by the favour of a Britiſh king, of a monarch no leſs judicious to diſtinguiſh, than powerful to reward; who knows the uſefulneſs and value of that ſkill, which delights the eye with beauty, but not corrupts the manners by unlawful paſſions; and which has been hitherto learned in foreign countries, for want of ſufficient encouragement in our own.

The preſent felicity of your Majeſty, who rules over a people, bleſſed at the ſame time with the triumphs of conqueſt, and the plenty of peace, leaves us nothing to deſire but its long continuance. May you live many years to reform our manners, and regulate our taſte; to make the arts of elegance ſubſervient to virtue and religion; to let flow happineſs upon us, and teach us to enjoy it. *Gaz. Jan.* 10.

The ſociety for promoting Chriſtian knowledge. Preſented by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the members of the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, humbly beg leave to expreſs our unfeigned ſorrow for the great loſs which theſe nations have ſuſtained by the death of our late moſt gracious ſovereign; and, at the ſame time, to offer our moſt ſincere and hearty congratulations to your Royal acceptance, on the auſpicious occaſion of your happy acceſſion to the throne of theſe realms. An occaſion which hath adminiſtered great joy to all orders of men, and eſpecially to this ſociety, as it finds its deſigns peculiarly favoured by your Majeſty's pious declarations for the ſupport and advancement of true religion.

This ſociety was originally formed in the latter end of the laſt century; and hath ever ſince continued to carry on, by the voluntary ſubſcriptions of its own members, and the charitable benefactions of others, very extenſive deſigns for advancing the honour of God, and the good of mankind, by promoting Chriſtian knowledge both at home and abroad.

At home, we have endeavoured to procure and encourage the erecting of charity-ſchools in all parts of the kingdom; that the children of the poor, being well inſtructed in the principles of their duty, and early inured to labour and induſtry, might become good Chriſtians, faithful ſubjects, and ſerviceable members of the community. And to facilitate the proper means of inſtruction, we have annually diſperſed many thouſands of Bibles, Prayer-books, and religious tracts on the moſt uſeful ſubjects, in ſuch a manner, as we have reaſon to hope hath greatly contributed to confirm the faith and improve the morals of our fellow-ſubjects. And particularly, from a compaſſionate and Chriſtian regard to the wants of our brethren in Wales, we have printed and diſperſed thirty thouſand Bibles in Welch, that the poor inhabitants of that country might have the bleſſing of the holy ſcriptures in their own tongue.

Abroad, the ſociety hath extended its charitable regards to the Heathens bordering on our ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies, and eſtabliſhed miſſionaries at a great expence, to preach and diſtribute books among them; whoſe labours have been

been attended, through the divine bleſſing, with conſiderable ſucceſs. Other parts in the Eaſt, eſpecially the Greek church in Paleſtine, Syria, Meſopotamia, Arabia, and Egypt, have likewiſe been the object of our attention; for whoſe uſe, being aſſiſted by a liberal gift of his Majeſty K. George I. our gracious benefactor on other occaſions alſo, we printed a large number of New Teſtaments, Pſalters, and pious treatiſes, in the Arabic language, the remainder of which we are ſtill diſtributing. And when the ſociety heard the melancholy account of the ſufferings of the Proteſtants in Saltzburg, we not only contributed to their preſent relief; but, having firſt obtained his late Majeſty's permiſſion, did all that lay in our power to raiſe collections for them; and have ſince continued our kindneſs to them, by ſettling many of them in Georgia, and maintaining miniſters among them.

Theſe are the general deſigns of the ſociety: in the proſecution of which we have happily enjoyed the countenance, encouragement, and munificence of your Royal predeceſſors. And as our views are ſo correſpondent to your Majeſty's humane and religious diſpoſition, and animated by the ſame affection to the intereſts of Chriſtianity that glows ſo ardently in your Royal breaſt, we humbly hope to be honoured alſo with your Majeſty's protection and favour, which will add at once both life and luſtre to our pious undertakings.

May God long continue to animate every good work, by the bleſſing of your Majeſty's authority and example; and reward your faithful ſervices to him, with a happy and glorious reign on earth, and a diſtinguiſhed crown of righteouſneſs in heaven. *Gaz. Jan.* 3.

EXTRACTS: From the addreſs of the incorporated ſociety for the propagation of the goſpel in foreign parts. Preſented by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

This ſociety was wiſely founded by our great deliverer King William, that the remoteſt of our plantations, by the inſtruction of an orthodox clergy, might be preſerved from the danger of infidelity, and guarded againſt the reſtleſs attempts of popery; and that the pure light of the goſpel might be ſpread amongſt thoſe around them, who ſat in the darkneſs of Heathenſm.

The glorious acquiſitions which have enlarged your Majeſty's empire in America, open a yet more extenſive field for our attention and care. And we do humbly and ſolemnly aſſure your Majeſty, that, ſo far as our ability reaches, which almoſt wholly depends on yearly benefactions, and occaſional collections, authoriſed by the crown, we will exert our utmoſt endeavours, that no part of your Majeſty's dominions for which our duty calls us to provide, may remain unfurniſhed with the means of being inſtructed in the knowledge of genuine Chriſtianity; and will go on to ſtudy and uſe diligently the moſt probable methods of converting, not only the Negro ſlaves, but the neighbouring Indians. *Gaz. Dec.* 6.

The Miniſters and Elders of the French and Dutch Proteſtant churches of the city of London. Preſented by the ſame.

Permit us, Royal Sir, to crave your Majeſty's gracious protection for our churches, as they have enjoyed that of your glorious predeceſſors for more than two centuries, ever ſince K. Edward VI. of bleſſed memory, has favoured them with a royal charter.

To which his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to anſwer, "This dutiful addreſs is very acceptable to me; and you may be aſſured of my protection." *Gaz. Nov.* 29.

The Governors and Guardians of the Infirmary for the maintenance and education of ſickly and diſeaſed young children.

It is with peculiar pleaſure we behold on the throne, a prince, whoſe royal and illuſtrious parents beſtowed marks of favour and approbation on this corporation, immediately after its inſtitution.

When with pleaſure and gratitude we behold them expreſs their compaſſion for the helpleſs objects of this charity, we were the more ſtrongly excited to uſe our utmoſt endeavours to attempt their relief; and encouraged to impart our number of infirmable infants, who otherwiſe muſt inevitably have periſhed, or become burthenſome to the public.

For theſe, and others in the like miſerable circumſtances, we are humble to your Majeſty, that you would be graciouſly pleaſed to take this corporation under your royal protection, and by declaring yourſelf our patron, that thereby we, and others, may be encouraged to execute the good purpoſes for which we were incorporated, by inſtituting

cating them in the principles of religion, and the practice of virtue and induſtry. *Gaz. Dec. 27.*

The ſmall-pox hoſpitals.

The chearful and ready benevolence with which your Majeſty, when Prince of Wales, was pleaſed to accept the patronage of the ſmall-pox hoſpitals, encourages us to hope, from your experienced piety and humanity, that you will continue your ſpecial protection to theſe compaſſionate eſtabliſhments, which are the refuge, and often the cure of human wretchedneſs. We more than hope it, Sir; it were injurious not to be ſure of it, from a prince, whoſe nature inclines, and whoſe power enables him, to relieve, protect, and preſerve the unhappy.

As your Majeſty's metropolis juſtly boaſts the honour of having firſt opened a manſion for the reception of poor perſons deſirous of being inoculated; and as, to the great example of your Majeſty's own royal family, deſtined by Divine Providence to diffuſe a variety of bleſſings through theſe happy nations, we owe the firſt public attention given to this ſalutary practice: may it be reckoned amongſt the future and amiable triumphs of your Majeſty's auſpicious reign, to have finiſhed the great work which has been begun amongſt us with ſo much diſintereſted benevolence, to have conquered the remains of prejudice in your people; and, by the influence and authority of your revered and beloved name, to have occaſioned the univerſal obſervation of a practice ſo well calculated for the preſervation of the human ſpecies. *Gaz. Jan. 6.*

The borough of Dunſtable.

We rejoice to bear the ſupport and aſſiſtance of manly men called for from the throne by your [illegible] and we ſhould be moſt unworthy of a prince, the tenderneſs of whoſe heart could dictate to him ſuch language, were we not ready, on our part, [illegible] for the defence of your [illegible] perſon, crown, and dignity.—On the ſecurity of theſe, we place all our hopes, under God, for the maintenance and preſervation of our valuable rights and liberties, civil and religious, and for the proſperity of the flouriſhing [illegible] to theſe kingdoms; and we [illegible] your Majeſty's throne [illegible] and virtue and [illegible]

The Biſhop and clergy of Norwich.

It fills us with an inexpreſſible warmth of loyalty and duty towards your Majeſty, when we reflect, that the foundations of national ſtrength and proſperity are deeply and firmly laid in the very frame and temper of your Royal mind: in your moſt tender affection for this your native country: in your declared reſolution to preſerve and ſtrengthen the conſtitution both in church and ſtate: and in thoſe ſentiments of piety and goodneſs which are the ruling principles of your Majeſty's conduct. It is from the influence of thoſe ſentiments that your Majeſty encourages every good man to look upon you as his friend and patron: it is by the efficacy of thoſe ſentiments, with the bleſſing of God upon them, that your Majeſty's whole deportment in the bloom of life, and amidſt all the ſnares and allurements of pleaſure, hath been not only blameleſs, but exemplary. This deportment exhibits to us the moſt amiable, and, at the ſame time, the moſt awful character of which human nature is capable. For ſuch a character is a vital, permanent proclamation from the throne againſt vice and profaneneſs, operating directly upon the heart, and both ſeen and read of all men.

To faſhion the nations under them by their example, is the great prerogative of kings; and when the example of a virtuous king aſſimilates the manners of a nation to his own, he exerciſes the nobleſt prerogative that even a crown can confer upon him. From hence we may expect, what we cannot expect from any other human means, that the diſſoluteneſs of the age will be gradually checked, and a contempt of the goſpel of Chriſt, upon which the baſis of our whole conſtitution reſts, become as unfaſhionable as it is contrary to the laws of God, and of our country. This bleſſed change will render our miniſterial labours more efficacious; and the proſpect of it both requires and animates us to perſevere in them more abundantly. *Gaz. Dec. 9.*

The borough of Banff.

His late Majeſty, ever averſe to ſevere meaſures, by clemency and generous treatment conciliated the minds of his offending ſubjects: he hearkened to the counſels of wiſe and good men; and excellent laws were made, by which many of the inhabitants of the highlands, unaccuſtomed to civil government, became an active and uſeful people. By theſe laws they

were

were relieved from oppreſſion; encouraged and incited to induſtry; reformed from lawleſs diſorders; and, by thoſe means, the intereſt of Scotland was greatly advanced, and the happy union of both kingdoms was rendered more complete.

It pleaſed Heaven to crown thoſe wiſe and gracious meaſures of government with remarkable ſucceſs: his Majeſty lived to experience the happy conſequences of them: he lived to ſee an end of lawleſs power and barbarous manners in every part of the iſland; to ſee the property and poſſeſſions of thoſe people ſecured, the laws enforced, and induſtry prevailing among them; and to behold, with pleaſure, many of thoſe whom his mercy had ſpared, become diſtinguiſhed for their fidelity and vigour in his glorious ſervice. *Gaz. Jan.* 19.

A letter from the Biſhop of L——n to the King.

SIRE, *Nov.* 1. 1760.

AMidſt the congratulations that ſurround the throne, permit me to lay before your Majeſty a heart, which, though oppreſſed with age and infirmity, is no ſtranger to the joys of my country.

When the melancholy news of the late King's demiſe reached us, it naturally led us to conſider the loſs we had ſuſtained, and upon what our hopes of futurity depended. The firſt part excited grief, and put all the tender paſſions into motion; but the ſecond brought life and ſpirit with it, and wiped away the tears from every face.

Oh! how graciouſly did the providence of God provide a ſucceſſor, able to bear the weight of government in that unexpected event!

You, Sir, are the perſon whom the people ardently deſire; which affection of theirs is happily returned, by your Majeſty's declared concern for their proſperity; and let nothing diſturb this mutual conſent. Let there be but one conteſt between them, whether the King loves the people beſt, or the people him: And may it be a long, a very long conteſt; may it never be decided, but let it remain doubtful; and may the paternal affection on the one ſide, and the filial obedience on the other, be had in perpetual remembrance.

This will probably be the laſt time I ſhall ever trouble your Majeſty. I beg leave to expreſs my warmeſt wiſhes and prayers on your behalf. May the God of heaven and earth have you always under his protection, and direct you to ſeek his honour and glory in all you do; and may you reap the benefit of it, by an increaſe of happineſs in this world and in the next.

Some of the preceding addreſſes may be conſidered as models for compoſition; thoſe from all the univerſities in Britain are inſerted; and ſome of them help to explain the deſign of ſocieties which to many of our readers may be unknown.—— Addreſſes have been preſented, not only from the counties, cities, and boroughs, of G. Britain and Ireland, but alſo from ſeveral other ſocieties; ſuch as, the annual committee of the general convention of the royal boroughs of Scotland, the merchant company of Edinburgh, the writers to his Majeſty's ſignet in North Britain, and ſome ſynods in Scotland; the Trinity houſe of Deptford, or the body-corporate of the ſeamen of England, the congregation of the High German Reformed church, the French Proteſtant refugees, the Lutheran churches in and about London and Weſtminſter; Trinity college, Dublin, the Proteſtant Diſſenters in Ireland, and the French refugees in that kingdom; beſides thoſe which we have inſerted, or given extracts from.

How warm, how zealouſly penned, how elevated ſoever the ſtyle may be of the addreſſes preſented to a Britiſh ſovereign, at his acceſſion to the throne, from the ſeparate bodies of his ſubjects, they are alſo *monitorial*, and draw the picture of a king whom they think worthy to rule over a free and virtuous people.

They ſet before him the juſt, mild, and glorious reign of his predeceſſor, for his imitation; and pray, that he may inherit his royal virtues, and become a bleſſed inſtrument in the hands of the Almighty, for eſtabliſhing piety and virtue, liberty, manners, and happineſs, upon earth. They inculcate to him the love of probity and truth, a regard to liberty and the rights of conſcience, and a ſincere affection to his native country; and point out the way to obtain ſuch a peace in Europe, as ſhall effectually ſupport the Proteſtant religion and liberties, and ſecure the proſperity of theſe kingdoms upon ſolid and immoveable foundations. And they promiſe all ſubmiſſion and obedience, loyalty and duty, upon the confidence of his Majeſty's great goodneſs and juſtice in the government of his people. They lay before him lenity, moderation, and an uniform regard to our laws and conſtitution, for an invariable rule of his conduct. They with him a conſtant and inviolable integrity in all his engagements, and friendſhip and reputation in all his counſels.

How is none of that ſublime fawning, with which flatterers and ſycophants endeavour to make their way to the royal heart, but an honeſt declaration of their expectations from the regal government, and the conditions of their obedience. *Chronicle, Dec.* 6.

Auſtrian account of the ſiege of Dreſden [365.]. *Dated, Dreſden, July 27.*

IN the beginning of July the army of M. Daun, and that of the King of Pruſſia, were in ſight of each other, on the frontiers of Lusatia. The King, who made a feint of going into Sileſia, incamped, the 4th, between Comentz and Marienſtern. M. Daun marched from Bautzen to Reichenbach, and the following days continued his route to Naumburg on the Queiſs, in Sileſia. As ſoon as the King ſaw him removed to a diſtance, he made an attempt on M. de Laſcy, (who had orders to obſerve his motions with about 24,000 men), and obliged him, by his ſuperiority of numbers, to fall back upon Dreſden. The King followed him thither. M. de Laſcy had no other reſource but to paſs the Elbe on the 10th, by the bridge of Dreſden, and to proceed towards Doina. The ſame day ten Auſtrian battalions evacuated the lines of Bautzen, and joined the army of the Empire; ſo that the King, who incamped on the heights of Weinenhirſch and Gonſdorf, was maſter of all the right ſide of the Elbe. He had left Gen. Hulſen with a body of men on the left of it, towards Meiſſen. The 12th he decamped from Weiſſenhirſch, and made a feint of marching through Boxdorf to Groſſenhayn; but it was ſoon perceived that he had paſſed the Elbe, and joined Hulſen. This laſt ſent parties to Kohlſdorff, above Plauen, to skirmiſh with the advanced poſts. The army of the Empire, which occupied all thoſe heights, and on which the King had formed a deſign, retired in the night towards Gieſshabel, after ſending us a reinforcement of fifteen battalions; ſo that M. de Maquire had 14,000 men, with Lt.-Gen. Guaſco, and the Maj.-Gen'. Wirtzburg, Guaſco, and Lamberg, to defend Dreſden.

The King, leaving an incampment at Nauendorff, on the right of the Elbe, before the New Town, inverted the Old with the reſt of his army; forming a line from Striefen to Plauen, with the town in front, and the army of the Empire, and the body of forces under Laſcy, in his rear; but upon theſe he kept a check, to oppoſe his ſecond line upon the heights. About noon, the right of his army arrived before Striefen. Eight Auſtrian companies were poſted at the Great Garden, under Col. Zedwitz; to whom the King ſent his adjutant-general M. Kleiſt, who ſpoke to him as follows. "The King, as alſo Gen. Wedel, who commands his infantry, acquaint the Governor of Dreſden, that if he will freely march out with his garriſon, his Majeſty will grant him the moſt honourable terms; if not, that after the batteries are erected, he will treat Dreſden as Gen. Laudohn has treated Landſhut."

Gen. Maquire made anſwer, "That Gen. Wedel was a perſon he was entirely unacquainted with: nor muſt the King himſelf be apprized that he was intruſted with the command of that capital, otherwiſe ſo great a captain as his Majeſty would not make ſuch a propoſal to an officer of his ſtanding: That he would defend himſelf to the laſt man, and wait whatever the King ſhould think proper to attempt."

At two in the afternoon, the King attacked the Croats; who defended themſelves with bravery; but were forced to give way to ſuperior numbers, and a brisk cannonade of the enemy. They retired in good order into the Pirna ſuburbs; whither the enemy did not think proper to purſue them. All our troops which were in the lines, came into the place, and had poſts aſſigned them in the two towns.

It would have been of great advantage, to defend the lines, which cover the ſuburbs quite from Oſterweiſen to the extremity of the Pirna ſuburb: but this would have required an army, and our garriſon was ſcarce ſufficient to line ſuch an extent of ground.

It is neceſſary to give ſome idea of the ſituation of Dreſden. The two towns are ſeparated by the Elbe, and joined by a fine ſtone bridge of fifteen arches. The ſtreets of the New Town are ſpacious, and well laid out: it has good baſtions, ditches, covered-way, glacis, &c. ſo that from the repairs and additions made to the fortifications this winter, it could not be taken but by a regular ſiege. The Old Town is far from having any of theſe advantages; its ſtreets are narrow, the houſes very high, and built quite to the rampart, and even a good many on the edge of the ditch. A part of the rampart had been turned to garden-ground, laid out to pleaſe the Graces; but for a twelvemonth paſt, it had been occupied by Maſs: there we had erected our batteries, and formed parapets lined only with faſcines. Far from having any outworks, the houſes of the ſuburbs line the ditch: many of

of them indeed are burnt down, eſpecially on the ſide of the Pirna-gate and Zhee-thor [lake, or pond]; but moſt of the walls are ſtanding, which ſerved to cover the enemy's approaches*. And on this ſide the King, who knew well the ſtate of it, choſe to make his attacks.

In the night between the 13th and 14th the enemy erected a battery on their right, before the Great Garden, from which, at five in the morning, they began to batter the town and ramparts; and at the ſame time they made a briſk attack, and uſed their utmoſt efforts to carry by ſtorm the baſtion of the Bruhl garden, and that of the Pirna gate. Our Croats, who remained in the ſuburbs, had orders to come in to the town; when the enemy cauſed two columns with cannon to advance within fifteen paces of the ditch. Finding a reſiſtance they probably little expected, they were forced to retire; leaving, however, ſome independent companies and chaſſeurs in the ſuburbs, who kept up a conſtant fire.

This *coup de main* having failed, was again twice repeated the following days, with no better ſucceſs. Except the conſtant ſkirmiſhing which made troops neceſſary on the ramparts, part employed in the defence, and part in the trancheries and other neceſſary works, the manœuvres ſcarce differed in any thing till the 19th.

The enemy began the ſame day, viz. on the 14th, to play upon the New Town, from a battery of twelve guns erected before their camp at Naundorff. They were alſo obſerved to be at work on another battery of 12 guns behind the Hoheiten-garden, in order to batter in flank from the Zhee-thor quite beyond the Pirna-gate; and another behind the garden of Zinzendorff, which was to batter the ſame poſts in front. There was no annoying the labourers but by chance; for they were ſheltered in both thoſe places by high houſes, and alleys of thick trees. Towards the evening, quantities of fuſhines were ſeen to be carried from the Great Garden towards the two places juſt mentioned. Two battalions of grenadiers were alſo ſeen to enter the Hoheiten-garden. It was ſuſpected that the enemy intended to make an aſſault towards the Zhee-thor, overturn into the ditch the pieces of walls which line it, and employ the neighbouring rubbiſh to fill it up: meaſures were in conſequence taken, and the troops which they ſent towards ten in the evening to examine the ground, were ſo well received, that they loſt conceit of puſhing farther.

The 15th in the morning, the battery of the Hoheiten-garden began to play: in the evening, that of Zinzendorff did the ſame. They were anſwered with vigour: and it was evident, that our fire was always ſuperior to that of the enemy. But, as I have already ſaid, they could not be greatly annoyed; as from the tops of towers their batteries were not to be ſeen plainly, much leſs from the ramparts.

The 16th in the afternoon, Gen. Count de Maquire having obſerved ſome Auſtrian foot troops on the heights of Weiſſeritzhirſch and Gourdorf, he ſallied out of the New Town through the Black gate with three battalions and ſix companies of grenadiers, commanded by Gen. Wirtzburg, preceded by the Croats under Col. Zedwitz. The deſign of this ſally was, to eſtabliſh a communication with the advanced poſts of our army, which was on its return from Sileſia; and it ſucceeded. Gen. Maquire received a letter from M. Daun by a courier, informing him, that on the 19th he would be in the neighbourhood of Dreſden. Gen. Rieſt had that day his advanced poſts as far as Pilchhauſ. Accounts were alſo received of the army of the Empire and of M. de Laſcy, and a courier was diſpatched to Vienna the 17th at noon. But ſoon after a large body of the enemy from their camp of Naundorff advanced on the heights of Weiſſeritzhirſch, and cut off again all communication.

At laſt, on the 19th, having again perceived the head of our army at Weiſſeritzhirſch, M. de Maquire ordered a ſally of Croats and Hulans, whom he had in the town, with 200 volunteers of the regiment of Wirtzburg, ſuſtained by two battalions, which went out at the Black gate: and, while Gen. Rieſt attacked the enemy in front, charged them in their rear, and forced them to retire in diſorder, took ſeven pieces of cannon, 1 major, 1 captain, 2 officers and 200 men. The Marſhal's army acted effectually on their part: ſo that not a Pruſſian was to be ſeen that night on the right of the Elbe.

The ſame night the General cauſed 1200 men to ſally out from the Old Town, as well grenadiers as fuſileers, under Col. Arnadee; who made themſelves maſters of the battery of Hoheiten-garden, but could not bring the cannon into the town, both

* See the plate. [xxi. 341, 344, 345.]

both becauſe the enemy fell upon them from their camp, and that the horſes did not come time enough to them. This Colonel had his arm broke. Capt. Hauſſman, of Maguire's regiment, was killed, another officer was wounded, and 24 killed and wounded: we made 79 priſoners.

The ſame day, the 19th, in the morning, the enemy began to throw bombs from four batteries, which continued to play without interruption till the night between the 20th and 21ſt. By means of precautions previouſly taken, the progreſs of the flames was ſtopt till towards noon: but as there was a quick ſucceſſion of bombs, the fire gained head in ſuch a manner in the ſtreet of the Croſs, that all relief was impracticable, eſpecially from the moment that the tower of St Croix was ſet on fire by five bombs, which the enemy threw there one after another. The church of the ſame name, which is the metropolitan of the Lutheran churches in Saxony, was alſo ſoon reduced to aſhes. The flames of that vaſt building ſpread to the neighbouring houſes and ſtreets, on which there was, beſides, a conſtant ſhower of bombs. Mauritz ſtreet, Pirna ſtreet, part of the Old Market, all the New Square, and the circumjacent ſtreets, are a mere heap of rubbiſh; the enemy never ceaſing, as I have ſaid, to throw bombs, till the 21ſt in the morning. The damage is very conſiderable. People regret particularly the palace of the Princes of Saxony, and the fine houſe of the Count de Hoym in Pirna ſtreet, as alſo the porcelaine-fabrick behind the church of Our Lady.

The burning of the town was not enough: in order to make all of a piece, it was neceſſary to ſet the ſuburbs of Wilſdruff on fire; which was done on the 20th, a quarter paſt twelve at noon. Had Nero lived in our days, he might have enjoyed from the heights of Plauen the ſame agreeable ſight which he had from the top of the Capitol.

During this interval, the garriſon ſtood its ground on the ramparts. We may judge of their firmneſs, if we conſider, that the parapets took fire in ſeveral places, that they had in front and flank the fire of the ſmall arms and artillery of the enemy, which battered in breach, while the roofs and walls of the neighbouring houſes were falling at their heels. Above the Pirna-gate there was a tower, which was thrown down upon us; and many of our batteries were rendered unſerviceable, the embraſers of faſcines being ſet on fire. What gave the greateſt uneaſineſs, was the powder-magazine and the arſenal. The firſt is juſt on a level with where the parapets burnt moſt violently; the ſecond took fire ſeveral times: but both were happily preſerved, by dint of care and activity.

The 21ſt, the Marſhal cauſed twelve battalions to paſs the Elbe, who attacked the enemy's batteries in the night, made themſelves maſters of four cannon, and nailed up a good many others. Since that time, the enemy have fired but faintly. It is true, they have uſed great diligence in raiſing new batteries. On our part, we have repaired the loſſes we ſuſtained, and even augmented our defences; ſo that our indefatigable Governor has put himſelf in a condition to defeat the efforts of the King; ſeeing that if with the garriſon alone, though inveſted on all ſides, he has been able to make a ſtand, much more may he expect to do it effectually, being ſupported by the army of the Marſhal, which gives him all the neceſſary ſuccours. It is no ſmall matter, that the Field-Marſhal has put him in a condition to relieve his garriſon, which ever ſince M. Laſcy paſſed through Dreſden on the 10th, had been on duty till the 20th. M. de Maguire doth his troops the honour to ſay, that he could not have wiſhed them more alacrity, patience, and bravery. He has had all that time ſix battalions of the Empire, four of Mentz, and two of Triers, who acted with the ſame ſpirit as the troops of the Empreſs-Queen.

Our loſs has conſiſted of 158 killed and 486 wounded: above all, our artilleriſts have ſurpaſſed themſelves, and they have ſuffered much; the enemy's chaſſeurs, concealed in the ruin on the edge of the ditch, levelling at them through the embraſures. *Cologn gazette.*

A journal of the ſiege of Breſlau, 1760.

Magdeburg, Aug. 31. By authority.

THE body of the enemy, commanded by Gen. Nauendorf, paſſed the Ohle, the 29th of July, and the Croats and grenadiers took poſſeſſion of Popelwitz and Schmeidefield, after having diſlodged the advanced poſt of huſſars, and an independent battalion, which we had there. They afterwards threw a bridge of boats over that river, between Rauſern and Oſwitz, and pitched their camp between Maſſelwitz and Groſs Mochbern.

The corps under Gen. Drakowitz, late-

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ly come from Glatz, occupied the camp of Gnichwitz, and Gen Laudohn continued with his army at Litſa. Our advanced poſts fell back immediately upon the ſuburb of St Nicolas; the gates were ſhut, the bridges drawn, the outworks and the ramparts of the town lined with the neceſſary pickets, and every preparation made for the moſt vigorous defence. Maj. Owſkin ſet out at eleven o'clock in the evening, with the greateſt part of the cavalry, and joined the army of Pr. Henry at Glogau, making 20 huſſars priſoners in his march.

Breſlau was compleatly inveſted next day, the 11th. The enemy incamped on the other ſide of the Oder, near Carlowitz, and the body under Gen. Laudohn between Klein-Mochbern and Popelwitz, the headquarters being at Hoflgen. The corps under Gen. Brunkowitz took poſt from Gabitz to Dirgau, his cavalry extending to the Ohle, and the infantry occupying all the ground which lies between that river and the Oder. The Pandours having taken poſt in the ſuburbs, the Governor was obliged to ſet fire to the moſt advanced houſes, in order to diſlodge them. The independent battalion took poſt in the covered way, and the garriſon aſſembled in the aſſigned places of rendezvous. At eleven in the morning, Roury, colonel of the train of artillery, came to ſummon the town on the part of the enemy; aſſuring us, That the army of M. Laudohn conſiſted of 56 battalions, and 85 ſquadrons, and that we had no ſuccours to expect. Nevertheleſs, Gen. Tauenzien made anſwer, That, notwithſtanding this account, he would liſten to no capitulation. By ſmall ſallies, executed by the independent battalion, and by the continued fire from the ramparts, we prevented the enemy from approaching the town, and erecting works in the ſuburbs.

On the 14th of Auguſt the enemy raiſed a redoubt and a battery of mortars at the end of the ſuburb of St Nicolas; and two others, one of fix haubits and three mortars, behind the houſes of Schweidnitz ſquare, between Gabitz and Neudorf: and the others in the ſuburb of Oldau, between the Ohle and the church of St Mauritius. About noon Gen. Laudohn ſent the following

Memorial for Major-General Tauenzien.

AS Gen. Tauenzien, Governor of Breſlau, has been pleaſed not only to make anſwer to my ſummons by a formal refuſal, but alſo to ſet fire to the ſuburbs, though Breſlau be not a place of ſtrength, nor hath a ſufficient garriſon to defend it, it is apparent that he wants to ſtand his ground, againſt all the rules of war, in a place which is not tenible; and thus to expoſe a town, merely mercantile, to the danger of being reduced to aſhes. It is not to be imagined, that he is authoriſed thereto by any orders from his maſter; and he will, doubtleſs, be anſwerable for all the bad conſequences of his reſiſtance. It is therefore not with a deſign of entering afreſh into a parley with the General, that this memorial is ſent to him, but to ſhew to the whole world how much he is in the wrong to attempt to defend himſelf in Breſlau.

Almoſt all my corps, conſiſting of 56 battalions and 85 ſquadrons, is at the gates of the town, and has already taken poſt in the ſuburbs. Moreover, the greateſt part of the artillery, which was employed in the ſiege of Glatz, is arrived; ſo that it will be eaſy to carry the place. The whole Ruſſian army, conſiſting of upwards of [illegible] men, is advancing, and is at the diſtance of only three days march; whilſt, on the other hand, the King of Pruſſia is ſtill on the other ſide of the Elbe, near Meiſſen; and M. Daun, who is on this ſide, will never ſuffer him to come into Silefia, much leſs to ſend thither any detachments. Nor will Pr. Henry venture to make head againſt the Ruſſian army, which is twice his number. Gen. de Tauenzien therefore has no reſource to expect; and from all circumſtances it appears, that his obſtinacy to defend the town, is only a piece of humour. All Europe therefore cannot but approve of the meaſures that ſhall be taken to force him to a ſurrender; and his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia having not ſcrupled to burn the town of Dreſden, though the capital of Saxony, and infinitely ſtronger than Breſlau, much leſs will he ſcruple to bombard this laſt town, then make the aſſault and treat the Governor, and the whole garriſon, as perſons who act againſt all the laws and rights of war; and conſequently to be received only as priſoners at diſcretion. For, I give my word to Gen. Tauenzien, that as ſoon as the Ruſſian army is arrived, there will be no more mention of a capitulation; and that army cannot fail to be here in two or three days at fartheſt. Gen. Tauenzien is beſt able to judge what reſolution to take. As for my part,

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I will make the proper diſpoſitions, and be no longer anſwerable for the conſequences.

LAUDOHN.

Suburbs of Breſlau, Aug. 1. 1760.

The anſwer to his Excellency Gen. Laudohn.

BReſlau being ſurrounded with works and wet ditches, is to be conſidered as a place of ſtrength, and not ſimply as a mercantile town. The Auſtrians themſelves defended it as ſuch in 1757, after the battle of Liſſa [*viz.* 6th]. His Majeſty, in intruſting me with the command of it, ordered me to defend it to the laſt extremity; and Gen. Laudohn himſelf will ſee that I muſt anſwer for it with my head. It was not therefore from humour, that I yeſterday refuſed to liſten to your Excellency's ſummons; but in obedience to the order of the King my maſter. It behoves me, as a man of honour, to act ſuitably to the truſt he has repoſed in me. I therefore abide by the reſolution of defending the place, as becomes a Governor deſirous to do his duty, in ſuch a manner as to be able to anſwer it before the King and all men of honour. The menaces with which your Excellency has been pleaſed to fill your memorial, will never make me flinch from my duty; and you are at liberty to take all the meaſures you ſhall think proper. Should you take the reſolution of bombarding the town, and it ſhould have the misfortune of being reduced to aſhes, the ſurrender thereof would be no whit nearer. All Europe would aſcribe ſolely to your Excellency the misfortune of the unhappy inhabitants, and acknowledge that I had done my duty in making a proper defence: his Majeſty having intruſted me, not with the defence of the houſes, but of the works. I ſhall only add, that as it is not always numbers which determine ſucceſs, as we have often ſeen in the courſe of the preſent war, the garriſon will be ſufficiently ſtrong, and will defend themſelves conjointly with me like brave men, who have plighted their faith to ſerve their maſter with fidelity to the laſt drop of their blood. I have the honour of being, for my own particular, with the moſt perfect conſideration, &c.

TAUENZIEN.

Breſlau, Aug. 1. 1760.

A letter to M. Conradi, Chief Magiſtrate of Breſlau.

HIS Excellency Gen. Laudohn acquaints the citizens, that this evening the town will be ſet on fire in five different places by 45 mortars. And though it gives great pain to his Excellency to proceed to ſuch an inhuman and tyrannical action againſt ſo many innocent inhabitants, the citizens have no other reſource, to avoid the effects of this cruelty, than to ſignify to the Governor, that it is ſtill in his power, till the evening, to conclude an honourable capitulation; his Excellency chuſing rather to take poſſeſſion of the town of Breſlau, than ſee it in a few days in the hands of the Ruſſians. The Governor will alſo be permitted to ſend away any one to Trachenberg, where he will learn, that 75,000 Ruſſians will be on the 4th near Hundsfeld.

Hoffgen, Aug. 1. 1760. PH. DE ELEMPT, *Major-Engineer.*

In the evening of this day, Aug. 1. it was perceived, that the enemy were advancing ſome detachments towards St Nicolas gate, Ohlau gate, and Ziegel gate. At half an hour after nine, they began to throw into the town a great number of bombs, royal grenades, and red-hot bullets. This fire continued till mid-night, and conſumed the quarter of the New Market, quite to Albert-ſtreet; the proper meaſures which were taken preventing its ſpreading farther. During this bombardment, the Croats attacked the covered way in different places before the baſtion, and the gates of St Nicolas and the Oder; but were ſo bravely repulſed, that the enemy ſeeing the ramparts well lined, and that the garriſon, animated and encouraged by the vigilance and activity of the Governor, were every where on their guard, laid aſide their intended aſſault.

On the 2d, Gen. Laudohn again diſpatched Col. Rouray to Gen. Tauenzien, to prevail upon him, by motives he thought the moſt perſuaſive, to put the place into his hands, even offering to grant him what capitulation he ſhould aſk, and leave himſelf to draw up the articles. The Governor replied, That the ſetting the town on fire had made no change in his reſolution, and that he would wait for the enemy with firmneſs upon the ramparts; but that he could not help obſerving, that it was contrary to the law of arms to begin the ſiege of a fortreſs by ruining its inhabitants. The Colonel made anſwer, That the trenches would ſoon be opened. Upon which the Governor ſaid, That that was what he had long expected.

On the 3d, many movements were ob-

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ſerved in the enemy's camp, which ſuggeſted, that they were meditating ſome grand enterpriſe the following night. However, the Governor had no uneaſineſs on that head, all his meaſures being already taken, and being well aſſured of the bravery and alacrity of the garriſon. Nevertheleſs, contrary to all expectation, the whole ended only in ſome alarms, which the enemy cauſed at the outworks. They marched indeed, out of their camp, to attempt ſomething; but they found the town ſo well prepared for every event, that they durſt venture on nothing.

The 4th, at nine in the morning, the enemy decamped. The body which was near Carlowitz, paſſed the Oder near Oſwitz, and afterwards broke down the bridge of boats. At ten, the army marched in three columns towards Canth, and the rear followed at eleven. The Governor directly ſent the huſſars in purſuit, in order to reconnoitre the motions of the enemy; but the garriſon ſtill remained all that day at their poſts. We at the ſame time learnt, with great pleaſure, that Pr. Henry was marching with his army to our relief.

The 5th, at one in the afternoon, we perceived an advanced poſt of calvalry of the van, with which his Roval Highneſs arrived at ſix in the evening at Liſſa. [429.]

Extract of a letter from an officer in North America, to his friend in Ayr, dated, Camp at Montreal, Sept. 18. 1760.

I Had the pleaſure of receiving yours of laſt ſpring, in June, at Albany; ſince which time I have traverſed a conſiderable deal of this American world. We left Albany about the end of June, and marched to Schenectady. Here we got batteaus [boats calculated for ſhallow water, quite flat in the bottom], and loaded them with twenty barrels of proviſions. We proceeded up the Mohawk river, about ſixty miles of which is inhabited, and is a moſt delightful country. The river is very rapid and ſhallow, and riſts and falls in many places, which makes the navigation of it very diſagreeable, as in many places the men are obliged to jump out, and drag the boats by mere ſtrength, up to their middle in the water: and in that condition they were often attacked by ſmall parties of the enemy, as the river-banks are covered with thick foreſts and impenetrable moraſſes. About 120 miles up the Mohawk river there is a carrying-place, of about one mile and a half, into a ſmall river called *Wood Creek*, (from the vaſt quantity of logs and fallen timber in it). About forty miles it falls into Lake Oneida, ſo called from a nation living upon the banks of it. It is upwards of thirty miles long, and has the moſt hunting and fiſhing of any part of America.—From hence iſſues out the Onondago river, which is very rapid, and full of excellent ſalmon. At the mouth of this river ſtands Oſwego, where the river falls into the great lake Ontario. There is here building a fort of conſiderable conſequence. It has the air of a ſea-port: for here the lake appears, and really is an immenſe ocean of freſh water: and here there is an excellent harbour, with ſeveral full of veſſels, and above 1000 boats.

Soon after my arrival at Oſwego, I was ſent expreſs with diſpatches from Gen. Amherſt to the governors to the ſouthward, by way of Niagara. Upon my arrival at Preſqu'iſle, on the other ſide Lake Erie, I met an officer of Gen. Monckton's army, which ſaved me a jaunt of ſome hundred miles, and by which means I got back to Oſwego juſt as the army was ſetting off.

From Oſwego to Niagara it 160 miles. Niagara is the moſt conſiderable fortification in North America, both as to art and nature. It is ſituated upon a point of land, formed by the river of Niagara, falling into the Ontario. The water ſecures two ſides of it, and towards the land it is ſtrongly fortified, and within it has every conveniency, excellent ſtone barracks, a beautiful little church, &c. and it is entirely ſurrounded by very fine gardens, and an extenſive plain, remarkably level. About eighteen miles up the river, is that remarkable phænomenon, known all the world over by the name of the cataract or falls of Niagara. It is perhaps the greateſt curioſity in nature, and exceeded every idea I had formed of it. Only conceive to yourſelf an incredible body of water falling from an immenſe height; and juſt as it is falling, it is divided in two by a rock romantically ſet, as it were, in the middle of it. The water falling, expands, and again ruſhes down, as it were, in a large thin ſheet; and falls with ſuch aſtoniſhing rapidity, that the water riſes, as it were, in a ſmall arch or curve, and raiſes a kind of miſt for a great way round it. There is a carrying-place here of nine miles into Lake Erie.

The advanced guard of the army ſet out from Oſwego the 7th of Auguſt, and the main

main body three days after. By the 26th we took a fort, and three veſſels, and about 500 men; but, above all, we made priſoner Monſ. de Pouchet, the founder of Niagara, and a good officer and engineer; in ſhort, a man who, by his behaviour and capacity, did no little honour to his country.

We ſet out from Fort William Auguſtus, formerly Fort Levy, which defends the entrance into the rapids. Here we again ſallied forth in queſt of new conqueſts, and went with aſtoniſhing rapidity down the ſtream, and landed upon the iſland of Montreal, at Point La Chine. As M. Levy had often declared, that he longed for nothing ſo much as to encounter Mr Amherſt, we expected they would have given us battle. But although we marched up till within a few hundred yards of the town of Montreal, they thought better of it. Next day they ſent out a flag of truce, with offers of capitulation; who at firſt inſiſted upon very high terms: but Gen. Amherſt ſoon gave them a ſhort anſwer, and they at laſt agreed to our terms. Next day part of the light infantry and grenadiers marched in, and took poſſeſſion of Montreal; I had the good luck to be of the party that took poſſeſſion: and it was no inconſiderable thing, to ſee eight battalions, and forty companies of marines, ſurrendering to us in ſuch a manner, and obliged to lay down their arms, accoutrements, implements, and ornaments of war, at our feet. I muſt own that the Chev. de Levy, their general, has ſhown an uncommon ſpirit. Their attempt upon Quebec laſt ſpring, although it failed, does M. Levy great honour; and it muſt be owned they have ſtruggled hard for their country, and did not give it up until they were confined within very narrow bounds. Their capitulation you muſt have ſeen. M. Levy remonſtrated to Gen. Amherſt, that the terms were very hard, and what were never before impoſed on a major-general of France, (in regard to their not ſerving againſt us, or any of our allies, during the war); and that he might as well throw up his commiſſion, as there was no knowing how long the war would laſt. Gen. Amherſt made anſwer, that he would not alter one tittle of them. Upon which M. Levy made a diſpoſition of his troops, and was reſolved to die rather than ſubmit to ſuch terms. But M. Vaudreuil, the Governor-General, ſent him peremptory orders not to ſtir with his troops.

We ſet Col. Young at liberty; and the firſt ſight I ſaw of him was the morning we marched into town, when the French troops were laying down their arms, which gave him great pleaſure. He is in perfect health. It is a fine, pleaſant, plentiful country. We were confoundedly humbugged to think it a poor country, or that they were ſtarving. I have not had time as yet to know any thing of the inhabitants. They ſeem at preſent to be very content with the change.

A deſcription of the fall of NIAGARA.

Written before the beginning of the preſent war.

NIagara fall is about ſix leagues from Niagara fort. You firſt go ſix leagues by water up Niagara river, and then three leagues by land over the carrying-place. As I was deſirous of ſeeing every thing relating to this famous cataract, I prevailed on three gentlemen who had often viſited it, to accompany me; one of whom had lived almoſt ten years near the carrying-place, and, conſequently, was well acquainted with every particular circumſtance relative to it.

A little before we came to the carrying-place, the water grew ſo rapid, that four men, in a light canoe, had much difficulty to get up thither. Canoes can go half a league above the beginning of the carrying-place, though they muſt labour againſt a ſtream extremely rapid; but, higher up, it is quite impoſſible, the whole courſe of the river, for two leagues and a half below the great fall, being a ſeries of ſmaller falls, one under another, in which the greateſt canoe or batteau would, in a moment, be turned upſide down. We therefore went aſhore, and walked over the carrying-place, having, beſides the high and ſteep ſides of the river, two great hills to aſcend one above another.

On this carrying-place I ſaw above two hundred Indians, moſt of them belonging to the Six Nations, buſy in carrying packs of furs, chiefly of deer and bears, over the carrying-place. It is ſurpriſing to ſee what quantities of theſe goods are brought every day over this carrying-place. An Indian has twenty pence for every pack he carries over; and he dearly earns it, for the diſtance is nearly three leagues.

We arrived at the great fall about ten in the morning; and, the weather being very fine, I had an opportunity of ſurveying very attentively this ſurpriſing cataract of nature.

The courſe of the river, or rather ſtreight,

ſtreight, is here from S. S. E. to N. N. W.; and the rocks of the great fall croſs it, not in a right line, but forming an arch little leſs than a ſemicircle. Above the fall, in the middle of the river, is an iſland, lying alſo S. S. E. and N. N. W. or parallel with the ſides of the river; its length is about 420 yards. The lower end of this iſland is juſt at the perpendicular edge of the fall. On both ſides of this iſland runs all the water that comes from the lakes of Canada, *viz.* Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, and Lake Erie; which are, indeed, rather ſeas than lakes; and have, beſides, a great many large rivers that diſcharge their waters into them, of which the greateſt part comes down the Niagara fall. Before the water comes to the iſland, it runs but ſlowly compared with its motion when it approaches the iſland; where it become the moſt rapid water in the world, running with a ſurpriſing ſwiftneſs. Before it comes to the fall, it is quite white, and, in many places, is thrown high into the air. The greateſt and ſtrongeſt boats would here, in a moment, be overſet. The water that runs along the weſt ſide of the iſland is more rapid, in greater abundance, and whiter, than that which runs on the eaſt ſide, appearing almoſt to exceed an arrow in ſwiftneſs.

When you are at the fall, and look up the river, you may ſee that the river above the fall is every where exceeding ſteep, reſembling the ſide of a hill. When this prodigious body of water comes to the very fall, it throws itſelf down in a perpendicular direction. But the ſurpriſe on ſeeing this is beyond belief; nor is it in the power of language to expreſs it. To behold ſo vaſt a body of water throwing itſelf headlong down ſo prodigious a precipice, ſtrikes the obſerver with awe and ſurpriſe.

The perpendicular height of this fall has been variouſly reported. Father Hennepin ſuppoſes it 600 feet; but he has gained little credit among his countrymen in America, who call him *un grand menteur*, "a great liar." He did indeed viſit this famous fall; but it is the common practice of ſome travellers to magnify every thing; and this the good father has done: for the height of this famous fall has been found to be exactly 137 feet.

When the water is come down to the bottom of the rock of the fall, it jumps back to a great height in the air: in other places it is as white as milk or ſnow, and all in motion like a boiling caldron.

The noiſe of this fall in fine weather may be heard at fifteen leagues diſtance. And, when the wind is very calm, you may hear it at Niagara fort; but ſeldom at other times; becauſe, when the wind blows, the waves of the lake Ontario make too much noiſe there againſt the ſhore. And it is very remarkable, that, when they hear the noiſe of the fall at the above fort more plain than ordinary, they are ſure a north-eaſt wind will follow. This is really ſurpriſing, as the fall is ſouth-weſt from the fort; and one would imagine it ſhould rather be a ſign of a contrary wind.

From the place where the water falls, there riſes abundance of vapours, reſembling a prodigious thick ſmoke. Theſe vapours riſe a great height in the air when it is calm, but are diſperſed by the wind when it blows hard. If you go into this vapour or fog, or if the wind blows it on you, it is ſo penetrating, that in a few minutes you will be as wet as if you had been under water. I deſired two of the gentlemen who went with me, to go down to bring me, from the ſide at the bottom of the fall, ſome of the ſeveral kinds of herbs, ſtones, and ſhells, they could find there. They immediately went down the fall; but when they returned, which was not many minutes, they were ſo wet, that I really thought they had accidentally fallen into the water; and were obliged to ſtrip themſelves quite naked, and hang their cloaths in the ſun to dry.

When you are on the other ſide of the lake Ontario, though a great many leagues from the fall, you may, every clear and calm morning, ſee the vapours of the fall riſing in the air; and a perſon unuſed to this phenomenon, would be tempted to think that all the foreſts thereabouts were on fire, ſo great is the apparent ſmoke. In the like manner you may ſee it on the weſt ſide of the lake Erie, a great many leagues off.

The Indians ſay, that when birds come flying into this fog or ſmoke of the cataract, they fall down, and periſh in the water; either becauſe their wings are wet; or that the noiſe of the fall aſtoniſhes them, and they know not which way to fly, the ſight being excluded by the vapours. But thoſe who accompanied me, were of opinion, that ſeldom or never any bird periſhes there in that manner; becauſe, among all the birds found dead below the cataract, there are no other

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ſorts than ſuch as live, or at leaſt ſwim frequently in the water; as ſwans, geeſe, ducks, water-hens, teal, and the like. And very often large flocks of them are ſeen going to deſtruction in this manner: they ſwim in the river above the fall, and ſo are carried down lower and lower by the water; and, as water-fowl commonly take great delight in being carried with the ſtream, ſo here they indulge themſelves in enjoying this pleaſure ſo long, till the ſwiftneſs of the water becomes ſo great, that it is no longer poſſible for them to riſe, but they are driven down the precipice, and periſh. They are obſerved, when they draw near the fall, to endeavour, with all their might, to take wing, and leave the water, but find it impoſſible. In the months of September and October, ſuch prodigious quantities of dead water-fowl are found every morning below the fall, on the banks, that the French garriſon at the fort live chiefly upon them. Beſides the fowl, they alſo find dead fiſh of various kinds; likewiſe deer, bears, and other animals, which have endeavoured to croſs the river above the fall; the larger of which are generally found broken to pieces. Juſt below the fall the water is not rapid, but goes all in circles and lies like a boiling pot; which, however, does not hinder the Indians from going a-fiſhing on it in ſmall canoes. When you are above the fall, and look down, your head begins to turn: nor will thoſe who have often viſited it, ſeldom venture to look down, without holding faſt by ſome tree.

It was formerly looked upon as impoſſible for any body to go aſhore on the iſland, and return again; but an accident that happened about twenty one years ago, proved that this opinion was ill founded. The hiſtory is this: Two Indians of the Six Nations went from Niagara fort, to hunt on an iſland in the middle of the river or freight, above the great fall, on which there uſed to be plenty of deer. They took ſome French brandy with them, from the fort, which they taſted ſeveral times, as they were going over the carrying-place; and, when they were in the canoe, they did the ſame thing as they rowed up the freight, towards the iſland where they propoſed to hunt; but, growing ſleepy, they laid themſelves down in the canoe; which, getting looſe, drove back with the ſtream, further and further down, till they came near that iſland which lies in the middle of that end. Here one of them, awakened by the noiſe of the cataract, cried out to the other, that they were loſt! They tried, however, to ſave their lives; and, this iſland being neareſt, they, with the utmoſt difficulty, got aſhore there. They were, at firſt, greatly rejoiced; but when they had ſeriouſly reflected on their condition, they believed themſelves hardly in a better ſtate, than if they had been precipitated down the fall; as they had no other choice, than either to throw themſelves down that precipice, or periſh with hunger. But neceſſity is the mother of invention. At the lower end of the iſland the rock is perpendicular, and no water runs there; and, the iſland abounding with wood, they went immediately to work, and made a kind of ladder of the bark of the linden-tree, long enough to reach the ſurface of the water at the bottom of the precipice. One end of this ladder they faſtened to a large tree that grew at the ſide of the rock above the fall, and let the other end down to the water. Being thus fixed, they went down their new-invented ſtairs to the ſurface of the water, in the middle of the fall, where they reſted a little time; and as the water next below the fall is not rapid, as I before obſerved, they threw themſelves into it, hoping to reach the ſhore by ſwimming. I have ſaid before, that one part of the fall is on this, and the other on that ſide of the iſland; and hence it is, that the waters of each other turn back againſt the rock, that is juſt under the iſland. The Indians therefore had hardly began to ſwim, before the waves of the eddy threw them with violence againſt the rock from whence they came. They tried it ſeveral times, but were always thrown againſt the rock; ſo that they were obliged to climb up their ſtairs again to the iſland, not knowing what to do. After ſome time they perceived ſome of their countrymen, to whom they cried out. They ſaw, and pitied them; but gave them little hopes of help. They, however, haſted to the fort, and told the commander the diſmal ſituation of their two brethren. He perſuaded them to try all poſſible means of relieving the poor Indians; which at laſt they effected in the following manner. The water that runs on the eaſt ſide of this iſland is ſhallow, eſpecially a little above the iſland towards the eaſtern ſhore. The commandant having caused poles to be made, and point-

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ed with iron, two Indians determined to walk to the iſland by the help of theſe poles, in order to ſave the other poor creatures, or periſh themſelves in the attempt; and accordingly, before they made the attempt, they took leave of all their friends, as if they were going to inevitable death. Each of the Indians carried two of the above poles, one of which they fixed firmly in the river, and by that means ſupported themſelves againſt the rapidity of the torrent. In this manner, they both ſafely arrived on the iſland; and, having given each of the two poor Indians a pole, they all returned ſafely to the main. Since the above accident, the Indians often go to this iſland to kill deer, which, having endeavoured to croſs the river above the fall, were driven on the iſland by the ſtream.

Formerly a part of the rock at the fall, which is on the weſt ſide of the iſland, hung over in ſuch a manner, that the water which fell perpendicularly from it, left a vacancy below, ſo that there was a paſſage at the bottom of the fall between the rock and the water; but ſome years ago the prominent part broke off, and fell down; ſo that now there is no poſſibility of going beteen the falling water and the rock, the former touching the latter from the upper part to the bottom of the fall.

The breadth of the fall, as it forms a ſemicircle, is reckoned to be about three hundred and ſixty yards. The iſland is in the middle of the fall, and about forty yards broad at its lower end.

Every day, when the ſun ſhines, from ten o'clock in the morning, until two in the afternoon, below the fall, and under you, when you ſtand at the ſide over the fall, you ſee a glorious rainbow, and ſometimes two, one within another. I was ſo fortunate as to be at the fall on a fine clear day, and contemplated with great delight this beautiful phænomenon, which was embelliſhed with thoſe brilliant colours conſpicuous in the rainbow formed in the air. When the wind carries the vapours from place to place, the rainbow is often invisible, but becomes conſpicuous as ſoon as new vapours are formed.

From the fall to the landing-place where the canoes from Lake Erie put on ſhore, (or from the fall to the upper end of the carrying-place), is half a mile. Lower than this the canoes dare not come, leſt they ſhould be obliged to try the fate of the two Indians above mentioned, and perhaps with leſs ſucceſs.

SIR,

THE following letter, from a perſon of great prudence, to his ſon who ſucceeds him in buſineſs, being accidentally dropt, open, in a coffeehouſe, has fallen into my hands. As the extreme good advice contained in it may be uſeful to many, I ſend it you for publication. Only I would have you conceal the true names, and then I hope no offence can be taken by the parties concerned. *I am, &c.* A. B.

DEAR SON, ——*ſtreet, Jan.* 9. 1760.

THE weakneſs of my feet ſince the laſt fit, ſtill remaining, ſo that I cannot viſit you, I continue writing, not only as it is an amuſement to myſelf, but may be of more laſting ſervice to you, than verbal advice occaſionally given.

In my three laſt, I gave you all the precepts that occurred to me, relative to *getting*; I ſhall now proceed to the topic of *ſaving*. And as the mad extravagance of the preſent age is *charity*, and you muſt meet with frequent temptations and earneſt ſolicitations to ſquander your money in that way, I ſhall, in the firſt place, give you ſome inſtructions in the art of *parrying a charitable ſubſcription*.

The want of this neceſſary art has been a great misfortune to many people I could name to you. For beſides parting with their money againſt their will, they got the *character* of being *charitable*, which drew upon them freſh applications from other quarters, multiplying by ſucceſs, and creating endleſs vexation. And here I cannot help remarking the wiſdom of that precept of our holy religion, which requires, that *if we do give alms*, we ſhould do it *ſecretly*: ſo ſecretly that even *the left hand may not know what is done by the right*; that no one may be encouraged to aſk for more. And this is ſo agreeable to ſound human prudence, that even the unenlightened Heathens could ſay, *Bis dat qui cito dat*; the Engliſh of which, as I am informed, is, *He gives twice, that gives readily*; meaning, as I ſuppoſe, that if you are known to give readily, you will ſoon be aſked to give again.

Not that I would have you thought quite uncharitable neither, no more than I would have you thought poor, and unable to give. The avoiding of theſe imputations, while at the ſame time you ſave your money, is the aim of the art I am about to inſtruct you in.

The firſt rule of this art, is, *To like the charity, but diſlike the mode of it.* Suppoſe now, for inſtance, that you are aſked to ſubſcribe towards the erecting an infirmary, or new hoſpital: you are not immediately

immediately to refuſe your contribution: nor is it neceſſary; for you may ſay, "The deſign ſeems a good one, but it is new to you, and you would willingly take a little time to conſider of it; becauſe, if you do any thing in this way, you would like to do ſomething handſome." This puts by the demand for the preſent; and before the ſolicitors call again, inform yourſelf of all the circumſtances of the intended ſituation, conſtitution, government, qualification of patients, and the like; then, when all is fixed, if you learn that it is to be placed in the fields, "You think it would have been much better in the city, or nearer to the poor, and more at hand to relieve them in caſe of accidents, and their other diſtreſſes; and, beſides, we have already hoſpitals enow in the fields." If in the city, "You can only approve of the fields, on account of the purer air, ſo neceſſary for the ſick." If they propoſe to take in all poor patients from whatever quarter they come, "You think it too general; and that every county, at leaſt, ought to take care of its own." If it is limited to the poor of the city or county, "You diſapprove of its narrowneſs; for charity and benevolence, like rain and ſunſhine, ſhould be extended to all the human race." While the collectors are endeavouring to remove theſe prejudices, you ply them with other objections of the like kind, relating to the conſtitution and management; and it is odds but ſome of your arguments appear ſtrong and unanſwerable even to the advocates for the project themſelves: they will be ſorry that things are now ſettled in a different way, and leave you with a high opinion of your underſtanding, though they get none of your money.

The ſecond rule is, *To like ſome other charity better.* Thus, if they come to you for a contribution to the *Magdalen-houſe*, "You approve rather of the *Aſylum*, it being much eaſier in your opinion to prevent vice than to cure it." If they apply for the *Aſylum*, then, "What money you can ſpare for ſuch purpoſes, you intend for the *Magdalen-houſe*; the very name reminding you, that the converſion of proſtitutes is a good and practicable work; but the neceſſity or utility of the *Aſylum* does not appear ſo clear to you."—Again, ſuppoſe your ſubſcription aſked to the *Lying-in-hoſpital*; then, "You ſhould like one that would be on a more extenſive plan, and take in ſingle as well as married women; for very worthy young perſons may unfortunately need the convenience of ſuch an hoſpital, and the ſaving of a character you look upon to be almoſt as meritorious as the ſaving of a life." But if ſuch a general hoſpital be propoſed, then, "You approve highly of the *married womens hoſpital*, and doubt whether a general one would not rather be an encouragement to lewdneſs and debauchery."——One inſtance more will be ſufficient on this head. Suppoſe they urge you for a ſubſcription to cloath the poor *French priſoners*; you are then to ſay, that "charity, to be ſure, is a good thing; but *charity begins at home*: we have, beſides our own common poor, who are crying for bread in the ſtreets, many modeſt houſekeepers and families pining for want, who, you think, ſhould *firſt* be provided for, before we give our ſubſtance to thoſe that would cut our throats." Or, "You are of opinion, the brave fellows that fight for us, and are now expoſed to the hardſhips of a winter-campaign, ſhould be *firſt* comforted; or the widows and children of thoſe who have died in our ſervice, be taken care of [576.]." But ſhould a ſubſcription be propoſed to you for theſe purpoſes, "You are then of opinion, that the care of our own people is the buſineſs and duty of the government, which is enabled by the taxes we pay to do all that is neceſſary; but the poor French priſoners, deſerted by their prince and country, have only our charity to rely on; common humanity points them out as proper objects of our beneficence; and beſides, to viſit the priſoner, to cloath the naked, be kind to the ſtranger, and do good to our enemies, are duties among the ſtrongeſt required by Chriſtianity."

The third rule is, *To inſinuate* (but without ſaying it in plain terms) *that you either will contribute, or have already contributed handſomely, though you do not ſubſcribe.* This is done by intimating, that "you highly approve of the thing, but have made a reſolution that your name ſhall never appear in a liſt of ſubſcribers on ſuch occaſions: for that the world, you find, is apt to be very cenſorious; and if they ſee that a man has not given according to their ideas of his ability, and the importance of the occaſion, they ſay he is mean and niggardly; or if, by giving liberally, he ſeems to have ſet them an example they do not care to follow, then they charge him with vanity and oſtentation, and hint, that, from motives of that kind, he does much more than is ſuitable to his circumſtances. And then you add,

that

that "Your *ſubſcribing*, or openly giving, is not at all neceſſary; for that as bankers are nominated to receive contributions, and many have already ſent in their mites, and any one may ſend in what they pleaſe, you ſuppoſe a few guineas from a perſon unknown, will do as much good as if his name was in the liſt." This will intitle you to the credit of any one of the ſums *by an unknown hand*, or *by N. N.* or X. Y. Z. whichſoever they may think fit to aſcribe to you.

The reaſon why I would not have you ſay in plain terms, that you *have given*, or *will give*, when you really *have not*, or *do not intend it*, is, that I would not have you incur treſpaſſes, no more than debts, unneceſſarily; and be as frugal of your ſins as of your money; for you may have occaſion for a lie in ſome other affair, at ſome other time, when you cannot ſerve your turn by an evaſion.

Thus, my ſon, would I have you exerciſe the great privilege you are endowed with, that of being a *reaſonable creature*; to wit, a creature capable of finding, or making a reaſon for doing or not doing any thing, as may beſt ſuit its intereſt or its inclination.

And ſo, referring other inſtructions to future letters, I recommend the rules contained in this, as worthy your cloſeſt attention. For they are not the airy ſpeculations of a theoriſt; but ſolid advices, drawn from the practice of wiſe and able men; rules, by the help of which, I myſelf, though I lived many years in great buſineſs, and with ſome reputation as a man of wealth, have ever decently avoided parting with a farthing to theſe modiſh plunderers; nor can I recollect, that during my whole life, I have ever given any thing in charity, except once (God forgive me) a halfpenny to a blind man—for doing me an errand. I am, my dear ſon, your affectionate father.

Lond. Chron. GRIPUS.

An abſtract of the plan of a MILITIA *for* SCOTLAND. *Publiſhed in the Edinburgh papers of March* 17. 1760, *when that affair was under the conſideration of the houſe of Commons.* [513.]

IF the acts eſtabliſhing a militia in England are extended to Scotland, with ſuch variation only as the difference of our laws renders neceſſary, the following will be nearly the plan of a Scots militia.

1. Their number will be 6000 men over all Scotland. The proportion of theſe to be levied in every county, is taken from an old law made during Cromwell's uſurpation, which, upon examination, has been found very accurate, and the fitteſt rule to be followed in this caſe.

2. His Majeſty is impowered to appoint a lord lieutenant for every county. Five or more deputy-lieutenants are alſo to be appointed in each county. They, or a quorum of them, are to hold a meeting, where the names of gentlemen qualified, and offering voluntarily to ſerve as officers in the militia, are to be taken down. Then the lord lieutenant is to tranſmit to his Majeſty the names of thoſe to whom he intends giving commiſſions. A month's time is allowed to his Majeſty to approve or object to any one named by the lieutenant. Thoſe to whom he objects, muſt be ſtruck off the liſt; to the others the lieutenant may then grant commiſſions.

3. The intention of this act being to put arms into the hands of the landed gentlemen, no man is qualified to bear a commiſſion unleſs he is poſſeſſed of property to a certain extent. Theſe qualifications vary according to the importance of the commiſſion; and are as follows. A deputy-lieutenant or colonel muſt be poſſeſſed himſelf, or be heir-apparent to one poſſeſſed of 800 l. Scots valued rent; a lieutenant-colonel or major, poſſeſſed, or heir-apparent to one poſſeſſed of 600 l. Scots valued rent; a captain, of 400 l. valued rent, or heir-apparent to one poſſeſſed of that eſtate, or youngeſt ſon to one, who, at the time of his death, poſſeſſed 600 l.; a lieutenant, 300 l. or for to a man poſſeſſed of 400 l.; an enſign, 200 l. or ſon to one poſſeſſed of 300 l. One half of the lands giving the qualifications mentioned above, muſt be ſituated in the counties for which they are to ſerve. [xxi. 659.]

4. The officers muſt take the oaths and ſubſcribe the declaration contained in act 1 Geo. I. [viii. 382.]

5. At the end of four years, a number of militia-officers may be diſcharged, equal to thoſe who are qualified, and willing to ſucceed them, and ſerve in their room. This however is reſtricted to one field-officer, and one third of the other officers of every battalion.

6. Peers are exempted from perſonal ſervice, as private men. As are likewiſe commiſſion and non-commiſſion officers and private men in his Majeſty's ſervice, and commiſſion-officers in the militia, members of univerſities, clergymen, conſtables, peace-

peace-officers, articled clerks, apprentices, ſeamen; neither are they obliged to provide a ſubſtitute.

7. Peers however, and their heirs-apparent, may ſerve as officers, or lieutenants, or deputy-lieutenants.

8. The lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants are to meet, and, for diſpatch of buſineſs, to ſubdivide themſelves; and at the meetings of theſe ſubdiviſions, juſtices of peace may act in the ſame manner as the deputy-lieutenants.

9. Orders are to be iſſued to the conſtables, &c. to make out liſts of the inhabitants between eighteen and fifty years of age, and to return the ſame to the deputy-lieutenants. Copies of theſe liſts are to be affixed at the doors of the pariſh-churches before the returns are made. Then the deputy-lieutenants, at their ſubdiviſions, are to appoint the number of men to be furniſhed by every pariſh. Theſe are to be choſen by lot out of the liſts; and the men ſo choſen, muſt be ſummoned to appear at a ſubſequent meeting; at which they are to take an oath to his Majeſty, and be inrolled for three years.

10. Such as decline perſonal ſervice, may provide ſubſtitutes to ſerve in their ſtead.

11. Pariſhes may offer voluntiers: in which caſe ſo many men only as ſhall then be wanting of the quota of ſuch pariſhes, are to be choſen by lot out of the liſts.

12. Whoever refuſes to ſerve, being duly choſen, ſhall be fined in 10 l. Sterl. and be further liable to ſerve at the end of three years. Theſe fines to be applied in providing ſubſtitutes, and the overplus to go into the regimental ſtock.

13. Deputy-lieutenants are to hold meetings twice a-year, for the purpoſes of diſcharging men who have a right to be diſcharged, and of ſupplying vacancies happening by death or otherwiſe.

14. Conſtables, or other officers, neglecting their duty, may be fined in 5 l. Sterling; and they may be compelled by the like penalty to attend.

15. Militia-men are exempted from ſtatute-work, from ſerving any pariſh-office, and from being preſſed into the King's ſervice. They retain their regimental coat when their three years ſervice is performed. And further, they are to have 1 s. for every day that they are called out to exerciſe. If maimed in the ſervice, they are intitled to Chelſea. They may alſo ſet up any trade in any town, as by act 22 Geo. II. if married, and once called out.

16. When the men are thus choſen, and the officers appointed, they are to be divided into regiments by the lieutenants. In every regiment, an adjutant from the King's forces is to be appointed, and two or more ſerjeants, who have ſerved three years in his Majeſty's forces. The corporals and drummers are to be appointed or diſplaced by the captain, with approbation of the lieutenant. No perſon keeping an alehouſe, can be made a ſerjeant.

17. Regiments may conſiſt of twelve, but in no caſe leſs than ſeven companies, of 40 men each.

18. On the firſt Monday in the months of March, April, May, June, July, Auguſt, September, and October, they ſhall be trained and exerciſed in half-companies; and in companies on the third Monday in the ſaid Months; and on the Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Friday, in the firſt week of June in every year, they ſhall be trained and exerciſed in regiments or battalions, at places of exerciſe to be appointed by the lieutenant or his deputies.

19. The lieutenants may change the exerciſe from two days in a harveſt-month to any two days in the month of July, Sunday excepted.

20. Militia-men may be detained ſix hours on the days of exerciſe, but muſt never be above two hours under arms at a time.

21. Commiſſioned officers muſt attend the muſter and exerciſe of their men; and the captain is to have the charge of the arms; which are to be locked up, except on days of exerciſe.

22. In caſe of actual invaſion, or imminent danger of invaſion, or in caſe of rebellion, the King may order the militia to be drawn out, and imbodied, and put them under the command of general officers, and direct them to be led to any part of the kingdom. Then they are to receive like pay as the King's forces, and their officers to have equal rank with the officers in the army, and they are to be ſubject to the like rules and articles of war.

23. Private men refuſing to march are to be fined in 40 l. Sterling.

24. And upon being ordered upon actual ſervice, each man is to receive one guinea; and a weekly allowance is to be made to the diſtreſſed families of militia-men in actual ſervice.

The

The LONDON *general Bill of Chriſtenings and Burials, from* December 11. 1759, *to* December 9. 1760; *with the diſeaſes and caſualties, &c.*

Chriſtened { Males 7778, Females 7173 }	14951	Buried { Males 9935, Females 9895 }	19830	Increaſed in the burials this year 220.

	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Between	Under 2	6838	20 and 30	1626	60 and 70	1419	100	2	105	1
	2 and 5	1832	30 and 40	1740	70 and 80	1103	101	0	106	0
	5 and 10	742	40 and 50	1873	80 and 90	444	102	1	107	1
	10 and 20	683	50 and 60	1450	90 and 100	74	103	0	110	1

Diſeaſes.							
Abort. and Stillborn	698	Colic	42	Lunatic	63	Other diſeaſes	825
Aged	1558	Conſumption	3776	Meaſles	175	*Caſualties.*	
Apoplexy and ſud.	217	Convulſions	5230	Mortification	172	Drowned	59
Aſthma and Phthiſic	385	Dropſy	788	Palſy	70	Killed by accid.	65
Cancer	48	Fevers	2136	Small pox	2187	Killed themſelves	20
Childbed	238	Jaundice	78	Teeth	786	Overlaid	14
		Inflammation	62	Thruſh	52	Other accidents	46

General Bill of Mortality for 1760, *in* EDINBURGH, *and* WEST-KIRK *pariſh.*

	Buried in the city.			*In the Weſt-kirk-yard.*			Total.
	Males.	Femal.	In all.	Males.	Femal.	In all.	
January	50	47	97	21	17	38	135
February	45	60	105	10	25	35	140
March	44	37	81	11	15	26	107
April	33	28	61	17	9	26	87
May	29	35	64	21	18	39	103
June	27	20	47	21	18	39	86
July	28	18	46	18	8	26	72
Auguſt	32	20	52	11	10	21	73
September	28	11	39	18	8	26	65
October	32	20	52	9	16	25	77
November	34	28	62	14	22	36	98
December	21	28	49	17	14	31	80
Total	403	352	755	188	180	368	1123

Age.	No.
Under 2 years	156
Between 2 & 5	85
Between 5 & 10	33
Between 10 & 20	44
Between 20 & 30	40
Between 30 & 40	74
Between 40 & 50	180
Between 50 & 60	178
Between 60 & 70	179
Between 70 & 80	117
Between 80 & 90	35
Between 90 & 100	2
	1123
Decreaſed	13

Diſeaſes, &c.										
Abortion	1	Chincough	115	Found dead	1	Scalded	1	Teething	99
Aged	274	Colick	1	Gravel	1	Small pox	66	Tympany	1
Aſthma	15	Conſumption	256	Jaundice	2	Sore throat	1	Vomiting	3
Bowelhive	10	Draughts	1	Iliac paſſion	1	Stillborn	28	Killed by a fall	1
Cancer	2	Fever	157	Meaſles	37	Suddenly	7		
Childbed	13	Flux	25	Palſy	3	Swelling	1		
									1123

DUBLIN. Burials 1993: Increaſed 241. Chriſtenings 1715: Decreaſed 15.

PARIS. Burials 18,426. Marriages 4059. Chriſtenings 19,058, excluſive of 5264 foundlings.

VIENNA. Burials 6320. Chriſtenings 5193.

SEALAND iſland, including COPENHAGEN city. Burials 10,014. Marriages 2752. Chriſtenings 9545.

AMSTERDAM. Burials 7700. Marriages celebrated in the Reformed churches 1525. Ships entered the Texel 1412.

DANTZICK. Exported, laſts, 10,239 wheat, 16,863 rye, 187 barley, 155 oats, the laſt two tun-weight.

NORWICH. Burials 1064: Decreaſed 563. Chriſtenings 1035: Increaſed 26.

LIVERPOOL. Burials 717: Decreaſed 264. Chriſtenings 774: Decreaſed 92. Marriages 416: Increaſed 82.

NEWCASTLE. Burials 522: Decreaſed 9. Chriſtenings 588: Increaſed 17.

GLASGOW. Burials 1068: Decreaſed 26.

INDEX to the ESSAYS, EXTRACTS, HISTORY, &c. 1760.

N. B. When different pages are referred to at any article, if the numbers are disjoined by a comma, the first figure or figures in the preceding numbers are supposed to be repeated in the subsequent

Aberdeen univerſities addreſſes 689
Account-current, King George II. and Lewis 21
Act of federunt, relative to the King's death 553. About putting papers in the boxes 668
Acts, abſtracts of: Of that for granting ſeveral duties upon malt 36. Of that for preventing the exceſſive uſe of ſpirituous liquors 225. Heads of the qualification act 253. and of thoſe for conſtituting the acts relating to the trial of treaſon committed in the highlands, the diſarming the highlands, and the importations from Ireland 674
Acts paſſed by K. George II. 41. 214. 52
— by K. George III. 667
Addreſſes to K. George II. by the general aſſembly 328. by the city of London on the reduction of Canada 540. Extract of that of the ſynod of Moray 328
Addreſſes to K. George III. on his acceſſion: Two by the city of London 547. By the Lords 600. By the commons 601. By the London merchants 603. By the South-ſea company *ib.* By the clergy of Canterbury *ib.* By the univerſity of Cambridge 604. By that of Oxford 605. By the cities of York, Dublin, and Edinburgh, 620. By the Winchelſea clergy 621. By the Dublin clergy 622. By the Quakers in Ireland *ib.* By thoſe in England 623. By the church of Scotland 625. By the qualified Epiſcopal clergy, in the counties of Aberdeen, &c. *ib.* By the faculty of advocates *ib.* By the borough of Inverury 627. By the Mariſchal college Aberdeen 689. By the univerſity and King's college in Old Aberdeen *ib.* By the univerſity of St Andrew's 690. By that of Glaſgow *ib.* By that of Edinburgh 691. By the county of Selkirk *ib.* By the painters, ſculptors, and architects 692. By the ſociety for promoting Chriſtian knowledge *ib.*
— Extracts of addreſſes: By the clergy of London 605. By the governors of Q. Anne's bounty 606. By the royal ſociety *ib.* By Bridport and Glaſgow 627. By the ſociety for the propagation of the goſpel 693. By the French and Dutch Proteſtant churches in London *ib.* By the governors of the foundling hoſpital *ib.* By the ſmall pox hoſpitals 694. By the borough of Dumfries *ib.* By the clergy of Norwich *ib.* By the borough of Banff *ib.*
Addreſſes to the Princeſs dowager of Wales, by the city of London 548. the Quakers in England 624. and the church of Scotland 626.
Addreſſes, a ſhort hiſtory of 627. Reflections on thoſe to the King, on his acceſſion 695
Admiralty lift of 670
Advertiſements remarkable 416
Advocates faculty of, their addreſs 625
Ague, receipt for it 516
Air-trunks. Hales on 578
Alcanor and Ludolfa, their hiſtory 303
Algebraical queſtion propoſed 31. Solution of it 688
America, North, detail of the operations there in 1759. 121, 293. Diſpoſition of the forces towards the end of 1760 592. and of the fleet 665. *See* Amherſt, Bolton, Cherokee Indians, Louiſburg, Montreal, Murray, Quebec, Rogers
Amherſt, Gen. thanked by the Commons 296. His anſwer 297. His account of the expedition againſt Montreal 481. Letters between him and the French 484. The articles of capitulation granted by him 485. *See* Montreal
Anne, Q. the governors of her bounty, extract of their addreſs 606
Archduke Joſeph married to the Princeſs of Parma 554
Arcot taken by Col. Coote 497
Auſtrians, number of their troops, and thoſe of their allies 153. Account of their proceedings at Berlin 647, 52. Defeated at Torgau 536, 84, 5.
Banff, extract of that borough's addreſs 694
Bankrupts, proceedings about, and reflections on them 290
Bankton, Ld. a character of 514
Barbana, or water-duck, a cure for the ſcurvy 88
Barometer, Cygna's experiment on it 652
Bath city's compliments to Lord Ligonier and Mr Secr. Pitt 539. Their anſwer 540
Baxter, A. baniſhed for child-murder 501
Beatty, Mr C. his memorial to the aſſembly in behalf of the Pentylvanians 266. *See* General aſſembly
Belidor on the conſtruction of arches 413
Benevolence, an eſſay on 135
Berlin taken and evacuated by the Auſtrians and Ruſſians 530. Accounts of their behaviour there 647, 52
Bideford and Flamborough's engagement with two French frigates 269, 70
Bill of fare at an ancient inſtalment 362
Blackfriars, bridge over the Thames at, the foundation-ſtone laid 550. The inſcription on the ſtone *ib.* *See* Myline
Blackiſton, Sir M. elected Lord Mayor of London 504. Sworn in privately
Bloody flux, receipt for it 516
Bodkin, F. his new method of diſcovering the longitude 312
Bonnar, Mr J. extracts of his ſermon on the eccleſiaſtical conſtitution in Scotland 280
Boſcawen, Adm. thanked by the Commons 297. His anſwer *ib.* Sails for the bay, but driven back 95. Sails again 218. Returns 498
Bolton, a terrible fire at 219
Bounty, royal, new erections propoſed to be made out of it 263. The reaſons *ib.*
Brandenburg, account of the cruel ravages by the Auſtrians and Ruſſians in the marche of 647
Breſlau bombarded 437. A journal of the ſiege of it 698
Bridport, extract of its addreſs 627

Briſtol, the freedom of that corporation given to the Duke of Newcaſtle and Mr Sec. Pitt 40
Britain, account of a pamphlet, intitled, *Her intereſt conſidered* 273 Da Coſta the Jew's letter to the truſtees of the muſæum 84. The preſent diſpoſition of her land forces 332. and of her navy 333. Number of her troops in Germany 319, 82. Encomiums on the latter 433
Broderick, Adm. arrives from the Mediterranean 218
Brooks, Suſan, her extraordinary caſe 157
Brunſwick, hereditary Prince of, joins the King of Pruſſia 36. Returns to the allied army 205. Repulſed at Corbach 367. Defeats the French at Emſdorff 368. Defeats them again at Warburg 370 Marches to the Lower Rhine 532 Takes poſſeſſion of Cleves *ib.* Inveſts Weſel *ib.* Engages the French at Campen *ib.* *See* Campen, Corbach, Emſdorff, Ferdinand, Warburg
Brunſwick, family of, their right to the Britiſh crown 542
Bryce, A. tried for a riot 500
Buck, A. fugitated 501
Bute, E. ſworn of the privy council 545
Byng, Adm. Dr Smollett's account of and reflections on his caſe 417. Adm. Forbes's reaſons for not ſigning the warrant for his execution 418
Calamities of the preſent war 28
Cambricks and French lawns, of the bill relating to 240
Campbelltown, the incorporations of, diſſolved 676
Cambridge univerſity's addreſs 604
Campen, account of the action at 532, 4 Liſt of the killed and wounded of the allies 533
Canada, a particular account of the expedition againſt, and total ſurrender of that province 480. — 489
Cancers, Pinkett's cure for 148
Canine madneſs, Dr James on 617
Canterbury clergy's addreſs 603
Captures by the Britiſh 49. 105. 219. 69. 333. 80 446. 501, 54 610, 69
—— by the French 49. 105, 220, 70. 334. 386. 447. 502, 54. 610, 69
Card money applied for the relief of our ſoldiers 80
Cards, of the origin and deſign of 30
Carolina, South, the aſſembly's addreſs to the Governor, and his Honour's anſwer 493
Carrickfergus taken by M. Thurot 100
Cautions to officers of the army 337
Celſus's cure for the bite of a mad dog 404
Charinus and Eudoxus their ſtory 141
Charitable ſubſcriptions, the art of paying 705
Charity an eſſay on 175
Cherokee Indians commence hoſtilities againſt the Carolinians 38. 39. Troops march againſt them 40. Treaty with them *ib.* They perfidiouſly break the treaty, and commit horrid cruelties 155 Accounts of their barbarity 211 376. Attempt to ſurprize Fort Prince George 156 212. Their hoſtages put to death 213 Chaſtiſed by Col. Montgomery 377. 490. The Colonel retreats to Fort Prince George 492. They murder the garriſon of Fort Loudon 593
Children, an error in correcting their deformity expoſed 297
Chineſe, whether an Egyptian colony 23
Cigna's experiment on the barometer 652
C—de, E. to the D. of B— 609
Clive, Col. arrives in England 381. Said to be the richeſt ſubject in Britain *ib.* Gives an anſwer to Col. Lawrence *ib.* Thanked by the Eaſt India company 498
Colcot, Baron, comes to London with the news of the defeat of the Auſtrians 667
Coin, of melting down and exporting it 294
Courage, Britiſh, an eſſay on it 342
Colberg, the ſiege of it raiſed 531
Colliers tried for deſertion 500
Colour of the alteration of it in a negro woman 407
Colville, L. his letter relating to the deſtruction of ſome French ſhips 489
Commiſſioners appoint commiſſioners to the King 610 *See* Addreſſes.
Conqueror man of war loſt 607
Conte, Col. his conqueſts in the Eaſt Indies 495 6
Corbach, accounts of the action at 366
Courland, difference between the Duke of, and his ſubjects 427
Craill harbour, collection appointed for 265
Criminals often intitled to mercy 306
Cumberland reſolution againſt vice 448
Denmark affairs there laſt year 115. The king orders men of war to be equipped 151. Improves Jutland 503. A jubilee of 100 years to be kept 427. A literary eſtabliſhment in 567
Defert Iſland, the fable of it 8
Defhauteraye on the Chineſe being an Egyptian colony 23
Dews, preſervative againſt pernicious 345
Diſſenting miniſters addreſs 622
Docks, of the bills relating to thoſe at Chatham, &c. 239. Of a petition about them 567
Dogs, an order for killing, with remarks 442
Douglas, Com. his proceedings in the Leeward iſlands 493
Dreſden, ſummoned 365 Inveſted *ib.* The ſiege raiſed 366. Auſtrian account of the ſiege 696. *See* Pruſſia, Saxony.
Dropſy, receipt for it 522
Dublin addreſs 620
Dumet iſland taken by Lord Howe 498
Dumfries rioters tried 667, 8
Dundee, a complaint by its miniſters againſt the magiſtrates 261
— Dunkards, account of a religious ſociety ſo called in Penſylvania 492
Dutch encourage the French trade in the Eaſt Indies 154. Their villainous attempt in Bengal defeated 326. 7. 494. Gen. Yorke's memorial relating to this attempt 557. Connive at French privateers 662. *See* Yorke.
Earthquakes, ſhocks of one felt in ſeveral parts of Europe 93. A dreadful one at Tripoly in Syria 94. At Naples 574
Eaſt Indies, of an attempt of the Dutch in Bengal 326 Britiſh ſucceſſes on the Coromandel coaſt 379. Col. Conte's conqueſts

queſts there 495. 6. Account of further ſucceſſes 593
East India company, Britiſh, grant a penſion to Col. Laurence 381. Thank that gentleman, Adm Pococke, and Col. Clive 498
Edinburgh, the length and levels of the water-pipe, with a copper-plate 20. An account and deſcription of the parliament-cloſe 256. with a copper plate. Diſputes between the magiſtrates and heritors &c about the method of ſupplying the city with water 382. The judgment of the houſe of Peers on the ſubject of that ſupply 444. The names and verdict of the jury *ib.* Interlocutors paſſed by the ſheriff 444, 5. A medicinal well, called *St Bernard's well*, diſcovered near the city 449. A liſt of the magiſtrates and council 504. King George III. proclaimed 552. A general mourning for the late King 553. The royal proclamation for encouraging virtue, &c. read in the churches 610. The city's addreſs 620.
Edinburgh comedians accuſed of profaning things ſacred 196
Edinburgh council's inſtructions relative to a ſcotch militia 45
Edinburgh infirmary, number of patients, &c. in it in 1759, 52
Edinburgh prices of meal 52. 107. 58. 223. 73. 335. 87. 448. 504. 59. 613. 71
Edinburgh playhouſe, a diſturbance in it by ſervants 42. *See* Servants, Vales.
Edinburgh preſbytery, its proceedings on the overture relating to repreſentatives for boroughs 42
Edward, Pr. created Duke of York 158
Egyptian colony, whether the Chineſe be one 23
Electricity, lameneſs cured by 579
Elliot, Capt. takes Thurot's ſquadron 104. Arrives at Kinſale, and afterwards at Spithead 218. Is graciouſly received *ib.*
Elliot, Mr G. Suling compliments to 268. His anſwer *ib.* Thanked by the royal boroughs 351
Entails, a ſcheme for defeating 83
Erections, new, propoſed to be made out of the royal bounty 263
Ermſdorff, accounts of the action at 368. 431. Liſt of the killed, wounded, and miſſing there 368, 9. 432
Erſkine, Sir H. thanked by the royal boroughs 331
Erſkine, L. his colliers tried for deſertion 500
Eſtimate of manners and principles, account of it 276
Evil, phyſical, the cauſe of moral good 27
Expedition, grand, preparations for 539. 607. Countermanded 667
Faſt obſerved 218. Appointed 667
Father's prudent advice to his ſon 705
Ferdinand, Pr. a ſummary of his warlike exploits in 1759 58 to 61. Prevents the French from ſurprizing him 37. His fatigues and great character 92. Number of his army 153. His letter to the King after the battle of Minden 169. A parallel between him and the King of Pruſſia 392. His letter to the King after the action at Warburg 370. Thanks the ſoldiers 433. *See* Brunſwick, French.
Ferrers, E. ſhoots his ſteward 56. Committed to to the tower *ib.* Account of his trial 215. His ſentence 216. Account of his execution 216, 17. and of his family 217, 18
Foote, Mr, accuſed of profaning things ſacred 196
Forbes, Adm. his reaſons for not ſigning the warrant for Adm. Byng's execution 418
Fordyce, Dr, extracts of his ſermon on unlawful pleaſure 278
Foſgrave, M. his remarkable preſervation 221
Foundling-hoſpital, ſtate of it 210. An inquiry into it 293. The governor's addreſs 693
Fouquet Gen. defeated by Gen. Laudohn 322
France affairs there laſt year 116. Edicts revoked and regiſtered 154. A free gift made by the clergy *ib.* The ports blocked up by the Britiſh fleet 372. Ships purchaſed from the Genoeſe 373. Remonſtrances made by the parliament of Provence *ib.* by that of Rouen 436. Preamble to a reſolution of that of Paris 662. Her privateers countenanced by the Dutch *ib.* *See* Captures. The court's anſwer to the pacific declaration 210
French, ſubſcriptions for cloathing the priſoners 96. Defeated at Minden 60. Accounts of the actions between them and the allies at Corbach 366. at Ermſdorff 368. 431. at Warburg 370. 434. Drawn from Quebec 324. Surrender Montreal and all Canada 481. &c. Their loſſes in the Eaſt Indies. *See* Eaſt Indies.
Gall, A. tried for a deforcement 501
Gambroon factory taken by the French 539
General aſſembly meets 258. Lord Cathcart commiſſioner *ib.* and Dr Hamilton moderator *ib.* of the Glaſgow repreſentation concerning the Sunday poſts *ib.* the plan propoſed for redreſſing that grievance 259. Of a warning againſt ſabbath-profanation 260. Addreſs the King on the late ſucceſſes *ib.* Two overtures retranſmitted *ib.* Reſolutions about the public money *ib.* A complaint by the miniſters of Dundee 261. Of inconveniencies from the ſtyle-act *ib.* Window-tax committee's report 262. A viſitation of itinerant preachers, &c. appointed *ib.* New erections propoſed to be made out of the royal bounty 263. The reaſons *ib.* A curious remark relating to the widows fund 264. Of the ſettlement of Kilconquhar *ib.* Of that of Stirling 265. Of that of Logie *ib.* Collections appointed for Crail harbour, and for miniſters in Penſylvania 265. A memorial relating to the latter 266. Miniſters who preached before the commiſſioner *ib.* The commiſſion depute commiſſioners to the King 610. Their addreſs to his Majeſty 625. to the Princeſs dowager of Wales 626
General officers, liſt of 613
Genoeſe, have a diſpute with the Pope 372
Geography, phyſical, an account of M. Bouache's eſſay on 138
George II. K. his account-current with Lewis XV. 21. His ſpeech by commiſſion at the cloſe

cloſe of the ſeſſion 255. Anſwer to the London addreſs on the ſurrender of Canada 540. Reviews Burgoyne's dragoons 541. Views the guards marching to Portſmouth *ib.* Drops down ſuddenly and ſoon expires *ib.* The circumſtances *ib.* The report on opening the body *ib.* His title to the throne, and hiſtory to his acceſſion 542. The method of procedure on the demiſe of the ſovereign 543. The orders for mourning 546. Poems on his death 523, 4. Account of his funeral 594. The form of proclaiming him at Edinburgh 553

George and Lewis, account-current between 21

George III. K. proclaimed at London 544. at Edinburg 552. at Dublin 608. The ſubſcribers of the proclamation at London 545. His Majeſty's declaration in council *ib.* The oath which he took to preſerve the rights of the church of Scotland 553. Alters the form of prayer for the royal family 545. His proclamation relating to perſons in office 546. and for the encouragement of piety and virtue 548. *See* Addreſſes. At chapel 549. His ſpeech to parliament 598. At the theatres 606. Orders rejoicings for the Pruſſian victory at Torgau 607. His civil-liſt revenue ſettled 665. A letter wrote him by the Biſhop of London 695

German war, conſiderations on the preſent 568. 632, 77. Anſwer to the conſiderations 642. That war vindicated 680.

Giant, Iriſh, account of the 272

Gibſon, T. tried for a riot 500

Gibbs the architect, account of 475. Abſtract of his will 476

Glaſgow univerſity's addreſs 690

Glaſgow repreſentation againſt the Sunday poſts 258. The plan propoſed for redreſſing that grievance 259. That city's addreſs 627.

Glatz inveſted by the Auſtrians 320. Relieved 322. Surrendered 427

Gold and ſilver, of the bills relating to the ſale of, in ſmall quantities 238

Good moral, phyſical evil the cauſe of 27

Gout, Pott's cure for it 140

Granby, M. arrives at London 96. His letter about the action at Warburg 371

Greenwich, of the bill for removing the powder-magazine at 564

Haddington prices of grain 52. 107. 335. 387. 448. 504, 56

Hales, Dr, of preventing the bad effects of dews in hot climates 345. On air-trunks 578

Halley, Dr, on the tranſit of Venus over the ſun's diſk 408

Hamburg city conveys ſuccours to the Allies 322. Prohibited commerce with France *ib.*

Hamilton of Bangour, account of 672

Hare charmed with muſic 408

Harriſon's inſtruments for diſcovering the longitude examined 381

Hawke, Adm. arrives from the bay 41. Penſioned by the King *ib.* Thanked by the Commons *ib.* His anſwer *ib.* Sails for the bay 441

Hay, Lt-C. tried by a court-martial 218. Dies 222

Hemlock, Dr Stork on the medicinal nature of: The receipt for making the pills 464. 72. Caſes in which the hemlock was adminiſtered 465. Corollaries 469. Queries 470. How the diſcovery was made and put in practice 471

Herbert's letter to Samways 684

Herculaneum, a curioſity found in 619

Hervey's letter to his father 87. Account of his life 398 Another letter of his, with a character of him 516

Heſſe, Landgrave of, returns to Caſſel 153

—— Princeſs of, her orders about the county of Hanau 153. That county fined by the French *ib.*

Highland ſociety, memorial for the 47

Highlanders defeat a body of French 38. *See* Keith.

Hill, Dr, his cure for the ſcurvy 88

Holmes, Adm. thanked by the Commons 41

Hook, Col. account of his negotiations 159

Hooping cough, a receipt for it 464

Hoole, C. a diſpute about delivering him up 25

Horſes, an epidamic diſtemper among them 43. A cure for it *ib.* Mr Wood's cure *ib.* The cauſe, indications, and method of cure 108. An adder found in one's neck 386

Hour, the laſt, the Idler on 195

Howatſon, A. tried for a battery 500

Howe, L. takes the iſle of Dumet 498

Huet, M. on the precariouſneſs of life in old men 542

Jamaica, an inſurrection of the negroes in 378 441

James, Dr, his cure for the bite of a mad dog 403. On the canine madneſs 617

Icy ſea, obſervations on it 346

Idler: Phyſical evil the cauſe of moral good 27. Of the prejudice in favour of foreign authors 86 The farewell-paper, on the laſt hour 195

Jeſuit miſſionary, account of an extraordinary one 456

Jeſuits checked in Spain 589

Jew's letter to the muſæum truſtees, with a preſent 84

Ingram's cure for the bite of a mad dog 404

Ink, receipts for making inviſible, and a compoſition for making it viſible 148

Inverary borough's addreſs 627

Ireland, of the bills to permit the importation of cattle and tallow from 106 The King proclaimed at Dublin 608 The parliament diſſolved *ib.* Freeman's oath *ib.* A letter from the Earl of C—de to the D—— of B—— 609

Itinerant preachers, catechiſts, and ſchools, to be viſited 262

Judges ſalaries, of the bills relating to them 241

Jutland, improvements in that country 263

Kaims's principles of equity, contents of 53

Keith, R. tried for the murder of his ſtepdaughter 257

Kennicott's propoſals for collating the Hebrew text of the Old Teſtament 200

Kilconquhar, of the ſettlement of that pariſh 264

King. *See* George II & III.

Kinnoul, E. of, his embaſſy to Portugal 372. His negotiations there 661

Labour, the price of, raiſed by taxes on the neceſſaries of life 128

Lally, Gen. defeated by Col. Coote 496
Lamenets cured by electricity 579
Landſhut, accounts of the action at 322. 363, 4
Laudohn, Gen. defeated 430. Beſieges Breſlau 477. Letters between him and the governor of Breſlau 699, 70. He raiſes the ſiege 477. 701
Lawrence, Col. rewarded 381. Thanked by the Eaſt India company 498. *See* Clive.
Learning attainable without recourſe to foreign authors 86
Lecheulier the antiquarian, account of 502
Letter to two great men, remarks on it, with anſwers 15
—— ingenious, by Walter 19
Letters, query on the origin of 285. An eſſay on that ſubject 405
Lewis and George, account-current between 21
Lignitz, account of the action near 429. 526
Ligonier, L. his anſwer to the Bath compliments 540
Limeſtone-quarry, a deſcription of one in Fife 69
Linen ſtamped for ſale, quantity and value of 52
Literary eſtabliſhment in Denmark 567
Lobb, Dr, his method of recovering a ſprain 237. His remedy for a contraction in the muſcles 314. A palſy cured by his eye liquor 342
Logic, of the ſettlement of that parish 265
London, Mr Mylne's plan for a new bridge there approved 96. An order iſſued for killing all dogs 442. The foundation-ſtone of the new bridge laid 550. The inſcription on the ſtone, Lat. & Eng. *ib.* The city's addreſs on the ſurrender of Montreal 550. Two on the King's acceſſion 547. The new claims addreſſed 603
Longevity, remarkable inſtances of 50. 222. 507. 562
Longitude, a new method of diſcovering it 342
Lords, ſeven biſhops ſpeech to parliament 255
Lottery. *See* State-lottery.
Loudoun, fort, taken by the Cherokees 523. *See* Cherokees.
Louiſburg, its fortifications demoliſhed 437
Lyme man of war loſt 607
Lyric and paſtoral poetry, on the difference between 577
Lyttelton, Gov marches againſt the Cherokees 39. Makes a treaty with them 40. *See* Cherokees.
Macgrath the Iriſh giant, account of 272
Maguire, Gen. his pedigree 443
Mackenzie, M tried for poiſoning her huſband 400
Mad dog, cures for the bite of one, by Dr James 403. by Mr Ingram 404. and by Celſus *ib*
Malta, a propoſal for taking it from the Dutch, &c. 416
Malvern waters, a cure by 197
Manteuffel, Gen. defeated 93
Manufactures, a generous propoſal relating to 551
Marburg taken by the French 356
Mariſchal, E. his petition to parliament 254. He arrives in Scotland 445. His welcome to his native country 459. Makes a tour to the weſt and north 551. Sets out for London 551. His petition to the Commons 666
Marriage, reflections on 281
Marriages, modern, on 198
Mary Queen of Scots, inquiry into the evidence againſt her 110. 390. 557
Maſh, ſpecimen of that paper 306
Matthews murdered by Stirn 441. Stirn's letter to Mrs Matthews 442. *See* Stirn.
Meſſin, account of the action at 430
Melancholy, a confirmed one cured 210
Melrose bridge deſtroyed 610
Men, on their perfidy 644
Milford haven, of the bill for fortifying 8
Militia, ſtrictures concerning one 344. Of the bill relating to the men 561. Of that relating to the unembodied militia 562
Militia laws, reflections on 563
Militia, Scots, a letter from London relating to it 44. An inſtruction from the city of Edinburgh to its repreſentative 45. Extracts of a pamphlet on that ſubject 53. 167. Proceedings in relation to them 97. Of extending the militia laws to the diſarmed counties 164. A debate on the bill 168. A plan of a militia 707
Milky-way explained 518
Mogul, Great, aſſaſſinated 539
Montgomery, Col. chaſtiſes the Cherokees 377. 499. He arrives at New York 539 and afterwards at London 667
Montreal, Gen. Amherſt's expedition to 480, 2, 3. The letters that paſſed between that general and the French 484, 5. The articles of capitulation 485—489. A further account of this affair 701
Moral good the effect of phyſical evil 27
Morgan's hiſtory of a diſlocation of the thigh 104
Mortality-bill for Edinburgh 52. 107. 58. 223. 73. 335. 87. 448. 504. 56. 613. 71
—— general for London and Edinburgh 709
Murphy's Deſert Iſland, the ſtory of 8
Murray, Gen. his account of the attack and raiſing of the ſiege of Quebec 322—325. *See* Quebec. Account of his expedition to Montreal 480. *See* Amherſt, Montreal.
Muſcles, remedy for a contraction in them 314
Muſic, on the different ſchools of 13. Hints for the invention of a new inſtrument of 307. A hate charmed with muſic 408
Mylne's plan for Blackfriers bridge approved 96
Naſſau-Weilburg, P. made general of the foot-forces of the United Provinces 154. Married to the Princeſs Caroline of Orange *ib.*
National debt, abſtract of the ſtate of it 398
Navy, of the bill for manning it 286
Negro woman, alteration of the colour of one 467
Newcaſtle, D. preſented with the freedom of Briſtol 40
Niagara, a deſcription of the fall of 702
North weſt paſſage, obſervations on the icy ſea, tending towards a diſcovery of it, with a map 346
Norwegian bear, a deſcription of the 674
Officers in the army, cautions and

and advices to 337. — 341
Olymous of the origin of the fable of its having been the council ſeat of the gods 357
Orange Pr. Caroline married 171 *See* Naſſau-Weilburg
Osborn, Adm. thanked by the Commons 296. His anſwer *ib.*
Oxford univerſity's addreſs 605
Palſy cured by Lobb's egg liquor 342
Paraguay Indians defeated in 372
Parma Pr. married 554 *See* Archduke
Parliament prorogued 255. 545. The proclamation ſummoning it to meet 598. The ſpeech at the cloſe of the ſeſſion 255 at the beginning of it 598. The addreſs of the Lords 600. of the Commons 601
Parliament, hiſtory of the ſeſſion 1758-9: Proceedings on the bills for importations from Ireland 1. 6. On that for fortifying Milford haven 8 On that for preventing French woollen manufactures to be imported into the Levant 126 Of the bill to explain the act for taxing offices 131 Of the bills relating to the ſale of gold and ſilver in ſmall quantities 238 to the docks, &c. at Chatham, &c. 239. to cambricks and French lawns 240. to the judges ſalaries 241. of that for manning the navy 286. of the turnpike-road bills 287 of the bankrupts petition 290 Reſolutions concerning weights and meaſures 291 An inquiry into the ſtate of the foundling hoſpital 293. of melting down and exporting the coin 294 Adm^l Boſcawen and Oſborn and Gen. Amherſt thanked 296. 7
— Hiſtory of the ſeſſion 1759-60: The ſupplies granted 393. The ways and means for raiſing them 397 Proceedings on ſome ſupply bills 506. On the diſtillery 507. On the Scotch militia 513 Of the bills relating to the allowances to militia-men 561 Of the bill relating to the unembodied militia 562. Of that for removing the powder-magazine at Greenwich 564. Of a petition relating to the docks at Chatham, &c. 567, 73. Of the mutiny and marine bills *ib.* Of the expiring laws 674. A correction with regard to the exciſe-duties *ib.*
Peace, Empreſs of Ruſſia's anſwer to the overtures for 35. That of the courts of Vienna, Peterſburg, and Verſailles 210
Penſylvania, collection appointed for the Preſbyterian miniſters in 265. A memorial relating to their caſe 266. A ſum voted by the aſſembly of that province for the ſufferers in the Indian war 493
Pierie, W. tried for a deforcement 501
Pitt, Sec. made free of Briſtol 40. His anſwer to the Bath compliments 540
Plough, a deſcription of one new invented 401. A further deſcription of it 645
Plunkett's cure for cancers 148
Poetry, ancient, preface to fragments of 335. Two of the fragments 336. The 12th 360 The latter put into meaſure 361. The 5th vindicated *ib.*
Pococke, Adm. arrives from the Eaſt Indies 598. Thanked by the Eaſt India company *ib.*
Poland, diet of, meets and breaks up 583
Police of Scotland, improvements in it propoſed 646
Portſmouth, a dreadful fire at 330. The damage done by it 381
Portugal, further particulars of the late troubles in 356. The Princeſs married to the King's brother 334. A rupture between that court and the pope 589 *See* Kinnoul.
Potts, Scotch, new regulations of them 257. Glaſgow repreſentation againſt thoſe on Sunday 258 *See* Glaſgow. A Thurſdays poſt appointed 499
Pott's cure for the gout 140
Pratz's cure for the ſcurvy 137
Prober, an extraordinary Jeſuit miſſionary, account of 456
Public virtue, inſtance of 50
Pruſſia, K. of, a ſummary of his warlike exploits in 1759 61.—68. Obſervations on his ſituation 36. His letter to Gen. Fouck on his ſurrender *ib.* Joined by a body of the allies *ib.* His ſaying of Pr. Henry 92. Number of his troops 153. Beſieges Dreſden 365. Raiſes the ſiege 369. Defeats the Auſtrians at Torgau 536. 584, 5. His letter to the Marquis d'Argens 583 Notes on it 676 His convention with Britain 665 A parallel between him and Pr. Ferdinand 392. Accounts of his book intitled, *Oeuvres de philoſophie de Sans-Souci* 520. 590
— Pr. Henry of, raiſes the ſiege of Dreſden 477. 701. A journal of his proceedings 477
Public affairs, ſummary of thoſe in 1759 57. 68. 113.—125
Purple, the ancients manner of dying it diſcovered 133
Quakers, Iriſh, their addreſs 622. That of thoſe in England 623
Qualification act, heads of it 253
Quarantine ordered 381
Quebec, Gen. Murray defeated near it 323. The town beſieged *ib.* The ſiege abandoned 324. Liſt of the killed, wounded, &c. 325 French ſhips deſtroyed near it 325. A particular account of the operations at 373
Rae, W. tried for a riot 500
Rain and dry weather, prognoſtics of 685
Ramilies man of war loſt 95. Verſes on that occaſion *ib.*
Regiments, new, raiſed 51. Liſt of their officers *ib.*
Rivers, damage done by the ſwelling of 610
Road laws, a ſhort view of them 287
Rodney, Adm. deſtroys the fiſhing veſſels at Dieppe 610
Rogers, Maj deſtroys the Indian town St Francois 154
Rome, fine ſtatues found there 436
Rot in ſheep, a cure for it 228
Roxburgh county thank their repreſentative for promoting a militia bill 550
Royal Society's prize medal adjudged 657. *See* Wilſon.
Ruſſia, affairs in that empire, and motions of its troops, in 1759 114. 62. &c. The Empreſs's anſwer to the overtures for a general pacification 35. Her General Tottleben's memorial 151. Her troops maſters of all the further Pomerania 152. Fail of entering Sileſia *ib.* and of taking Croſſen *ib.* Their barbarities in Brandenburg 647. March to Sile-

ſia

ſia 428. Ravage that country 527. Take and evacuate Berlin 530. Driven from Pomerania, and take quarters in Poland 659. *See* Pruſſia.
Rythmus of the ancients, eſſay on it 629
Sabbath profanation, of a warning againſt 260
Sackville, Ld G. abſtract of his trial: Liſts of the judges and witneſſes 171, 2. 180. The charge 171. Depoſitions in ſupport of the charge 172. The defence reduced to four heads 180. Depoſitions in ſupport of it *ib.* A debate relating to Col. Sloper's evidence 185. Depoſitions in ſupport of it 186. The ſentence, and the King's order relating to it 187. Lord George's name ſtruck out of the liſt of privy counſellors *ib.* Extracts from the ſpeeches made by him at his trial 229—237. Occaſional obſervations, not inſerted in the trial publiſhed by authority 298. Extracts from the Judge-advocate's ſpeech 349. and from his Lordſh p's on the evidence in reply 353. An apology for Lord George 388
St Barnard's medicinal well diſcovered 499
St Frai çois Indian town deſtroyed 154
Saltee, the captives there redeemed 498
Sallo, M. de, a remarkable anecdote of 306
Sardinia exempted from being a fief of the holy ſee 436
Saunders, Adm. thanked by the Commons 41
Saxony, its diſtreſſes repreſented 521
Schoolmaſters, Scotch, reſolve to form a plan for a fund for their widows 499
Scotland, improvements in the police of, propoſed 546
Scots law, plan of Wallace's ſyſtem of the principles of 472
Scotticiſms and Engliſh words explained 686. 7
Scurvy, Dr Hill's cure for it 88. Pratz's 137
Sea-monſter catched 381
Sea water, a new method of ſweetening, with a cut 22. A remarkable inſtance of its petrifying quality 69
Selkirk county thank the promoters of the militia bill 501. Their addreſs 691
Servants guilty of an outrage in the Edinburgh playhouſe 42. This ſaid to be owing to the giving them vales 12. Reſolutions for abo liſhing the vales 42. 98. 330. 8. 86. 451. An inſtance of the inſolence of ſervants 145. Regulations of their wages propoſed 146. 445. 551. *See* Vales.
Settlement, a clauſe in the act of 230
Sheep, cure for the rot in 228
Shirley family, account of it 217
Skeletons human, two large ones found 381
Smoke-ball buriſts 607
Soldiers ſuffer by the ſeverity of the weather 92. Sum contributed for their relief 499
Soldiers and ſailors, number of, raiſed in Scotland 441
South ſea company's addreſs 603
Spain, affairs in that kingdom laſt year 118. The Queen dies 555
Spirituous liquors, abſtract of the act for preventing the exceſſive uſe of 225
Sprain, method of recovering it 237
State-lottery, ſcheme of it 42
Stephens on the thermometer 579
Stirling, of the ſettlement of that parith 265
Stirn, E. D. murders Mr Matthews 441. A particular relation of the murder, of his trial, and of his wretched exit 449. to 456
Storck, Dr, on the medicinal virtue of hemlock 464. *See* Hemlock.
Strehla, accounts of the action at 430. 528
Supplies granted 393. The ways and means for raiſing them 397
Sweden, affairs there laſt year 114. Sentence of the ſtate-priſoners changed 151. The King's ſpeech to the diet 657. The anſwer of the nobleſſe *ib.* The Swediſh troops hindered from paſſing the Pene 207. Defeated at Paſſe walk 531. Repulſed in different places 659. *See* Pruſſia
Theatrical oaths reprehended 91
Thermometer, Stephens on it 579
Thigh, Morgan's hiſtory of a diſlocation of it 194
Thoughts on various ſubjects 308
Thurot, M. leaves Gottenburgh 98. Makes a deſcent on Iſlay *ib.* Procures proviſions there *ib.* The bills granted by him duly paid 668. A deſcription of him 99. Leaves Iſlay *ib.* Takes Carrickfergus 100. Leaves it 102. Himſelf killed and his ſquadron taken 103. A journal of his expedition 104. His conquerors thanked by the Irith Commons *ib.* *See* Elliott. Memoirs of Thurot 160
Timmery taken by the Britiſh 497
Torgau, accounts of the action at 536. 84
Tottleben, Gen. his manifeſto 151
Townſhend, Gen. thanked 41. Contradicts a falſe report 329. Charge againſt him 614. A refutation of the charge 615
Trinity, propoſitions concerning the doctrine of it 353
Tripoly, a dreadful earthquake at 94
Triſtram Shandy, account of 223
Truxalla city deſtroyed by an earthquake 373
Two great men, remarks on the letter addreſſed to 15
Turky, affairs in that empire laſt year 113. Order with reſpect to Armenian Catholics 35. Commotions at Conſtantinople 205. A revolt by the Baſhaw of Iconium 525
Turnpike-road bill, of it 287
Unitas Fratrum, their addreſs to the King 624
Vales, of their being the cauſe of a diſturbance in the playhouſe 11. A method propoſed for aboliſhing them 13. Reſolutions for that purpoſe 42. 98. 330. 86. 551. The giving of vales condemned 81. Defended 82. Particularities in the reſolutions for aboliſhing them 331. A reſolution againſt them by the county of Cumberland 443. *See* ſervants
Vaudreuil, M. his extraordinary letter 537
Vaughan's dragoons imbark for Guadaloupe 441
Vega, Fr. de la, the extraordinary ſtory of 191
Venus, Dr Halley's diſſertation on her tranſit over the ſun's diſk 408. Money given by the King

King to defray the expence of observations 381. Observers appointed in England and France 607
Vesuvius, mount, eruption of 93
Vienna, Abp of, his pastoral letter 188
Visitations of itinerant preachers, &c appointed 262
Wales Pr. named in commissions for passing acts when he came of age 252. Proclaimed King at London 544. at Edinburgh 552. at Dublin 608. His declaration in council 545. *See* George III.
Wales, Princess-dowager of, addressed by the city of London 548. by the church of Scotland 626
Wall's account of an extraordinary cure by Malvern waters 197
Wallace's system of the principles of the law of Scotland, plan of 472
Waller the poet's letter 19
Wangenheim, Gen. defeated 479
Warburg, accounts of the action at 370. 434. List of the British killed and wounded 432
Warner's skill in horticulture 157
Warning, General, proposed 260
War, of the calamities of the present 28. Of putting an end to the war 108. *See* German
Water pipe. *See* Edinburgh
Water, sea, a new method of sweetening, with a cut 22
Way to keep him, an account of and extracts from that comedy 73
Weights and measures, resolutions of the commons about 291
Wesel blockade of, raised 534
Widow's fund, ministers, a curious remark relating to it 264
Will. J tried for a deforeement 501
Wilson, Capt. discovers a spice-island 498
Winchester clergy's address 621
Window-tax. Lord Advocate's order about it 42
Wirtenberg, D. of, deserts the French 247. Joins the Austrians 430
Wittenberg surrendered by the Prussians 530
Wolfe, Gen. an inscription for his monument with a criticism on it 150. An inscription on his monument 219
Wolfe, M. his longevity 222
Wood's cure for the horse-distemper 43
— W. tried for a riot 668
Woollen-manufactures, French, importation of, to the Levant prohibited 126
Yacht, experiment on one's sailing 607
York city's address 620
York, D. *See* Edward, Pr.
Yorke, Gen. his answer to the States-general 210. His letter about the battle of Torgau 536. His memorial relating to the behaviour of the Dutch in the East Indies 537
Ziegenheim taken by the French 435
Zierenberg surprised by the allies 478

INDEX to the POETRY, &c. 1760.

ACtor converted 243
Amherst, Gen. on the taking of Montreal by 580
Anacreon, ode 2. 89
— ode 40. imitated 90
Ant *See* Bee
Apology of Art 460
Aquileia, the siege of, prologue and epilogue to 150
Art, the apology of 460
Astronomers, hints to certain 582
Autumn, the decline of 655
Beasts, the parliament of 426
Beau detected 90
Bee, to a 244
Bee, ant, and sparrow 654
Bible, written at the end of one in the Vatican 31
The Biter bit 243
Blackfryar's bridge, inscriptions on 550
British, Matthison's sacred ode on their successes 31
— On their successes in 1759 (125
Celia to Damon 204
Charity, on a remarkable one 33
Chloe at Tunbridge 460
Choice, modern 200
The Church and game 582
— The answer *ib.*
Clive, Col. to, on his arrival in England 362
Colin, a song 34
Corregio, written under his picture of Mercury teaching Cupid to read 204
Country sessions described 458
Damon's resolve 244
D. G. in ejus obitum *ib.*
Desert island, prologue to the 91
The Dispute, to the memory of Thurot 203
Edwin and Emma 202
Envy, ode to 316
Epigram by an Eaton boy 89
— on two late trials 362
Epigrams 406, 25
Epitaph on Miss A. M. 34
Epitaph 582
Erse poetry, fragment of 360
— put into measure 361
— fragment 5. versified *ib.*
Eternity, sublunary 424
Evening and Night 656
The Exhortation 655
The Fifth part 317
Free masons song, a new 90
Gordon, D. on her death 523
Granby, L. on her death 90
— M. epigram on 523
— on his charging the French bareheaded 580
Hamlet parody from 581
Hezekiah's prayer 34
Horace, book 1. od. 15. imitated 422
— book 2. od. 14. imitated 315
— — od. 16. imitated 317
— book 4. od. 7. translated 316
——— ——— imitated 317
Ignorance 426
Kenn, Bp. his imitation of Horace, book 2. od. 14. 315
Kent, the man of 33
Kentish man's soliloquy 330
King, on his death 523, 4
Long, an acrostic 302
Mackenzie, Dr. on reading his history of health 244
Man of Kent 33
Marischal, E. his welcome to his native country 459
Marriage proved 203
Matthison's sacred ode on our late successes 31
Mercury, written under a picture of, teaching Cupid to read
Milton, a fragment of *ib.* (204
M. M. Ms. A. epitaph on 34
Modern choice 200
Montreal, on the taking of 580
Mother to a child smiling in a
Music, on 425 (dream 150
Nænia, an elegy 244
New year ode 1761 653
Night. *See* Evening
Nunnery, dissuasives from a 33
Ode to Envy 316
— to Sleep 316

INDEX *to the Poetry, Marriages, &c.* 1760.

— in the manner of Pindar 459
Palmyra, on the ruins of 316
Parody from Hamlet 581
Peace, on 460
Pygmalion and the ſtatue 243
Pilcatore, Sign. to 656
Poets, call to the, on the taking of Quebec 33
— Of their ſtate in the ſhadows below 149
Polly Honeycombe, prologue and epilogue to 581
Pruſſian King to M. Darget 421
Pſal. 114. 582
Quebec, call to the poets on the taking of 33
Ramilies, on the loſs of the 95
Semper idem 426
Shakeſpear's beauty's value 34
Sickneſs, to 242
Sky lark, a ſong 34
Sleep, ode to 315 (34
Song in the Way to keep him
— A new free maſons ſong 90
Spaniel, favourite, verſes on a
Sparrow. *See* Ant (318
Spring 89
Stella, to 318
Strange Mr. to 243
Sublunary eternity 424
Theatrical oaths reprehended 91
Thurot, to his memory 203
— Epitaphium ejuſdem *ib.*
Trials, on two late 362
Univerſity-addreſſes, on the 613
Victories, naval, on two, in 1759 318
Way to keep him, ſong in 34
Wedding-day 523
Wife dying, to her huſband 203
Wolfe, Gen. ode to 32
— An inſcription for his monument 150
— An inſcription on it 219
— Occaſioned by his death 203
Woman's inconſtancy, the reaſon of *ib.*
Youth inſtructed by age 243

INDEX to the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c. 1760.

N. B. When a name occurs oftener than once in a page, the number of times is denoted by numeral letters immediately after the number of the page.

MARRIAGES.

Annelly 387
Auſtria, Archduke 554
Baker 334
Ban 105. 502
Brazil, Pr. 334
Briſbane 105
Burdenell 611
Campbell 387
Catherty, V. 105
Colquhoun 157
Cunningham *ib.*
Dalrymple 105
Delaval 50
Drake 502
Erſkine 222. 447
Fairly 502
Forbes 50
Gordon 105 ii
Gore 387
Gorry *ib.*
Graham 105
Hamilton 157
Hamilton-Maegil
Hope *ib.* [105
Huntingtour, L.
Innes 50 (502
Kerr 50. 502
Knight 271
Lamley 555
Legge 611
Lennox 50
Leſlie 669
Lotham, M. 502
Macfarlane 447
Mackay 502
Mackenzie 387. 502 ii
Macpherſons 447
Maxwell 105
Murdoch 447
Murray 502
Naſſau-Weilburg, P. 157
Newall 502
Noel 105
O'Neil 502
Orange, Pr. 157
Pollington, L. 50
Portugal, P. 334
Robſon 555
Sinclair 105
Stevenſon *ib.*
Stewart 157. 447
Stirling 105. 222. 387
Toovey-Hawley
Towers 105 (334
Tullideph 669
Walpole 502
Yule 447

BIRTHS.

Abergavenny, L. 502
Albertini, P. 271
Aſhburnham, C. 669
Aylesford, C. 106
Baillie *ib.*
Balcarras, C. 669
Blanchard 387
China 334
Clive 502
Constable 50
Curzon 447
Daniels 669
Dawkins 502
Dennis *ib.*
Dunmore, C. 50
Elgin, C. 271
Fisher 106
Grafton, D. 50
Grant 271
Hamilton, D. 157
Hume 502
Lauderdale, C. 106
Lennox 611
Lindſay 555
Middleton, V. 106
Naſſau-Weilburg,
Norris 447 (C. 669
Northampton, C. 334
Offory, C. 222
Plymouth, C. 50
Robertſon *ib.*
Scarborough, C.
Walker 222 (334
Warwick, C. 447.
Wemyſs 157
Weſtmeath, C. 611

DEATHS.

Abingdon, E. 334
Alexander *ib.*
Alſton 612
Alves 50
Anhalt-Zerbſt, Pr.
Anneſley 50 (271
Anſon L. 334
Anſtruther 51. 612
Baillie 334
Barclay 555
Beal 106
Berry 50
Beattie 555
Betborough, C. 50
Bethune 106. 272
Bolton, D. 51
Bombelles 447
Bontein 222
Bowes 503
Brodie 357. 670
Brooks 157
Brown *ib.*
Bryant 51
Buchan 106
Budge 612
Budiani 447
Burgeſs 448
Burn 555
Butler 158
Calder 51
Cameron 222. 71
Campbell 50. 51. 334
Catanach 612 (334
Chalmers 503
Cheyne 612
Clerk 51. 555
Clinton, L. 157
Cobham, V. 158
Cockburn 612
Colquhoun 555
Columbe du Lys 387
Condé, Pr. de 157
Conigſegg, C. 50
Content 106
Cope 387
Courland, D. 51
Coventry, C. 503
Craigie 106
Crichton 222
Crookſhanks 272
Crump 222
Cuningham 106, 57. 611
Cunynghame 611
Dair, L. 387
Dalrymple 157. 334. 612
Davidſon 612
Deans 158
Delancy 502
Dennet 50
Dennildon 612
Dewar 503
Dick 670
Dicker 50
Dickſon 51
Downe, V. 669
Dreghorn 670
Drummond 106, 271
Dunbar 271
Duncan 51. 222
Dundas 51
Dymock 503
Eagleſham 50
Edlin 670
Edmonſtone 387
Erſkine 503
Farquhar 50
Ferguſon 612
Forbes 334
Fordyce 271
Fraſer 158
Garth 157
Gibſon 222
Goffin 50
Gola 222
Gordon, D. 555
Gordon 50
Græme 387
Graham 612
Granby, M. 51
Grant *ib.*
Grey 106
Groſſet 272
Haddock 334
Halliburton 670
Hamilton 50. 106. 271. 334. 503. 669
Harborough, C. 503
Harcourt, L. 222
Harley 50
Hatton, V. 503
Hay 50. 158. 222. 72. 387
Henderſon 51

Hepburn

Hepburn 555
Hereford, V. 448
Hert 447
Heſſe Caſſel, L. 106
Hilton 611
Hodgſon 612
Hog 51
Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurſt, P. 50
Holburne 222
Hopkins 157
Home Campbell
Hunter 50 (387
Huyſſer 51
Jamieſon 611
Inglis 51
Johnſon 50
Johnſton 612
Junge 157
Kennedy 157. 612
Kinloch 106. 222
Lauchlane 51
Lawrence 611
Leman 158
Leſly *ib.*
L'Eſtrange 503
Lethieulier 502
Likly 387
Lincoln, C. *ib.*
Lockhart 555
Lockhart Roſs 503
Lorenz 222
Lothian 612
Macaulay 555
Macdonal 447
Macdonald 222
Macdowal 555. 612
Macgrath 272
Macgregor 334
Macintoſh 222
Mackenzie 158. 222. 669
Mackillar 222
Macleod 106
Manſfield 503
Maxwell 387
Menzies 222
Miſſing 51
Mitchelſon 334
Murray 555. 612.
Nairn 670 (70
Naſmith 158
Nevay 222
Ogilvy 555
Oaſlow 157
Page 50
Paterſon 50. 272
Perth, D. 106
Petre, L. 158
Pilkington 106
Poſtwills, C. de 447
Pringle 50. 158
Rait 222, 72. 503
Ramſay 157
Reynolds 334
Riva 106
Robertſon 50
Robinſon 157
Rollo 222
Roos, L. 272
St John 555
Schryver 503
Scot 106
Seton 272. 503
Sleigh 157
Spain, Q. 555
Stanhope 157
Steinbock 447
Stevenſon 271. 387. 503
Stewart 503
Stewart 157, 8. 222, 71
Stillian 503
Stirling 387
Straiton 158
Stuart 50. 334, 87
Swymmer 157
Sydſerff 106
Taylor 503
Telfer 271
Townſhend 447
Trumbull 222
Turnbull 222, 71
Vere 503
Villars, D. de 157
Viſme 106
Walker 51
Walſh 447
Warner 157
Warrender 611
Watſon 157
Wauchope 222
Wenman V. 447
White 612
Winſlow 222
Wiſhart 106
Wolfe 222
Woolaſcott 157
Wright 50. 255
Zenzendorff, C. 271

Britiſh officers killed, wounded, dead, and priſoners.

Arbbold 325
Armſtrong 432. 534
Arnot 432
Bailey 533 ii
Baker 432
Barbart 325 ii
Barker 325
Barnſton 533
Baſil 369
Baſſet 325
Beal 325
Beckwith 432
Blakeney 533
Boſwell *ib.* ii
Briſcoe 533
Brown 325 ii
Burd 369
Burland 534
Burton 368
Callender 432
Cameron 325
Campbell *ib.* 325 v. Ince 325
Carr 432 (534 Johnſon *ib.*
Caſſell 533 Johnſton 533
Cathcart 325 Irving 325
Charteris *ib.* Lane 533
Cheney 432 Lindſay *ib.*
Chiſholm 325 Lockhart 325
Clements *ib.* Lyſaglet *ib.*
Clunes 534 Macbean 325
Cock 325 Macdonald *ib.* ii
Cockburn *ib.* ii Macdonnel *ib.* ii
Colclough 432 Mackalliſter 325
Conway 325 Mackeller *ib.*
Crowe *ib.* Mackinnon 492
Dalling *ib.* Mackintoſh 534 ii
Daily 432 Macleod 325. 534.
Davenport *ib.* Macmartin 492
Davers 325 Macneil 325
Davidſon *ib.* Magee *ib.*
Dobſon 533 ii Maitland *ib.*
Don 533 Marlay 533
Douglas 432 Mattack 432
Downe, V. 533 Maw 325
Duffe *ib.* Maxwell *ib.* ii
Earle 432 Mecan 533
Edington 492 Menzies 325
Erſkine 533 Mercer 432
Evans 534 Mills 325
Ewer 325 Mitchelſon *ib.*
Faeſch *ib.* ii Monepenny *ib.*
Farrel 492 Montgomery *ib.*
Ferguſon 533 More *ib.*
Forbes 325 ii Moriſon 492
Foſter 325 Morriſton 533
Fowler 533 ii Mukins 325
Fraſer 325 ix Munro 325. 492
Freytag 369 Nairn 325
Fulford *ib.* Nicholſon *ib.*
Furye 368 Nugent 533
Gibſon *ib.* Ogilvy 432. 534.
Gilmor 325 Ord 432
Goldſworthy 533 Orpin 533
Gondericke *ib.* Panck *ib.*
Goodwin 325 Raikins 369
Gordon 325. 492 Peyton 534
Gore 432 Phibbs 325
Gould 533 ii Pinckney *ib.*
Grant 325 Pitt 533
Gregerſon *ib.* Pole *ib.*
Grey 533 Pollock 534
Grove *ib.* Power 533
Grozer 432 Pringle *ib.*
Hamilton 325 Rainey 432
Handfield *ib.* Ratcliff *ib.*
Harvey 533 Raverſton 533
Hazelman 368 Renoward *ib.*
Hazzen 325 Rind *ib.*
Heathcot *ib.* Roberts 534
Hepburn 533 Robertſon 325
Hill 325 Robinſon 535
Home 533 Roſe 325
Horborough *ib.* Roſs 432
Huffy 325 Royce 325
Jacob 368 Sayer 533
Ince 325 Scott 325
Johnſon *ib.* Shepherd *ib.*
Johnſton 533 Shirritt *ib.*
Irving 325 Skey *ib.*
Lane 533 Snow *ib.*
Lindſay *ib.* Spann *ib.*
Lockhart 325 Spence 532
Lyſaglet *ib.* Steel 325
Macbean 325 Stephens *ib.*
Macdonald *ib.* ii Sterrop 533
Macdonnel *ib.* ii Steward 325
Mackalliſter 325 Stewart 325. 534
Mackeller *ib.* Stratford 325
Mackinnon 492 Sutherland 492
Mackintoſh 534 ii Taffel 325
Macleod 325. 534. Tatneil 492
Macmartin 492 Tenant 534
Macneil 325 Tennent 432
Magee *ib.* Ulich 325
Maitland *ib.* Wade 533
Marlay 533 Walch 325
Mattack 432 Walcot 533
Maw 325 Warburton 432
Maxwell *ib.* ii Waterhouſe 325
Mecan 533 Wilkinſon 432
Menzies 325 Williams 492
Mercer 432 Wilſon 533
Mills 325 Winter 325
Mitchelſon *ib.* Wynne 432
Monepenny *ib.* Young 325. 533
Montgomery *ib.*
More *ib.*
Moriſon 492
Morriſton 533
Mukins 325
Munro 325. 492
Nairn 325
Nicholſon *ib.*
Nugent 533
Ogilvy 432. 534.
Ord 432
Orpin 533
Panck *ib.*
Raikins 369
Peyton 534
Phibbs 325
Pinckney *ib.*
Pitt 533
Pole *ib.*
Pollock 534
Power 533
Pringle *ib.*
Rainey 432

PREFERMENTS.

Abercromby 613, 71
Achlom 503
A'Court 613
Adams 612
Adlercron 613
Admirals 670
Agnew 613. 70
Aiſemaule, E. 613
Ahſon 504
Allgood 670
Amherſt 613
Anceſter, D. *ib.*
Ancram, E. *ib.*
Anſon, L. 670
Anſtruther 613
Antrobus 335
Archdall 51
Armiger 613. 70
Armſtrong 670
Arnott *ib.*

Bagſhaw 51
Baillie 222
Baker 612
Balfour 504
Banks 223
Bayer 51
Barlow *ib.*
Barrington 613
Barton 555
Bateman 612
Battie 51. 504
Beauclerk 613
Bedford, D. *ib.*
Beers 334
Belford 613
Bell 158
Bennett 222
Berkley 670
Bertie 613
Berwicke 670
Bethune *ib.*
Bickerton 51
Biddulph 503
Blair 488
Blakeney, L. 613
Blakiſton 504
Bland 613
Blayney 51
Bloomfield 670
Bockland 613
Boothby 555
Borlace 51
Botcawen 613, 70
Boſwell 273
Bowman 504
Bowen 51
Boyd 51. 555
Bradford 51
Brereton *ib.*
Brett 106
Bridger 158
Broderick 670
Brooke 670
Broom, L. 52
Brown 335. 504 ii. 613 670
Browne 438 503
Bruce 51. 448
Bruce, L. 670
Bruce Hope 613
Brudenell 613, 70
Bruyers 51
Buckley *ib.*
Bulkeley 503
Burgoyne 158
Burnet 448
Burton 670, 1
Bury 334
Bute, E. 555
Bynge 52
Cadogan, L. 613
Cæſar *ib.*
Calcraft 51
Callender 504
Callis 670
Calvert 222
Campbell 51 iv. 52. 158. 222. 613 ii 671 ii
Carmichael 504
Carnarvon, M. 504
Carpenter, L. 670
Carr 273 613
Cathcart L. 613
Caulfield 51
Cavendiſh 612
Chalmers 222
Cheere 670
Cholmondeley, E. 613
Cholmondeley *ib.*
Clarke 106
Clarkſon 504
Clinton 670
Clive 51 223
Clunes 273
Cochran 504
Cockburn 387
Cole 106. 448
Coney 158
Conway 612, 13
Cook 670
Coote 51
Corneille 448
Cornish 670
Cornwallis 334
Corry 51
Cotes 670
Courts 504
Cowan *ib.*
Cowſland 158
Cranſton 504
Croker 670
Crooks 51
Crouch 612
Crumpton 106
Cuningham 106. 273
Cunyngham 613
Culhoen 448
Dagleiſh 504
Dalrymple 51 448
Davidſon 51. 504
Davilon 448 504
Dawſon 51. 503
Dejean 613
Delapaſture 670
Delaware, L. 613
Dempſter 504
Denbigh, E. 106
Devonſhire, D. 612
Dikes 613
Donald 222
Donellan 107
Douglas 612, 13
Draper 51
Drew 158
Drummond 504 iii
Duff 222
Dumfrey 106
Dunbar 222. 613
Dundas 272
Durand 613
Durell 670
Durour 613
Edinb. Magiſtr. 504
Edmonſtone 51
Edwards 222
Effingham, E. 612, 13
Elliot 51. 504. 612, 13
Elliſon 613
Enery 107
Engliſh 51
Erſkine 51. 335. 612, 70
Evans 51 ii
Fairholm 504 ii
Faconar 273
Falmouth, V. 613
Farnham, L. & V. 487
Ferrar 51
Fetherſton 555
Feyrac 106
Field Marſhals 613
Field officers 51. 106. 158. 222, 73. 334. 387. 448. 503. 55. 612, 70, 504
Finlayſon 222 (1
Fitzmaurice, L. 273 670
Fitzroy 670
Fitzwilliam 613, 70
Flint 504
Folliott 51. 613
Forbes, L. 613
Forbes 273 670
Fowle 107
Frankland 670
Furbar 503
Garden 273
Geary 670
Ged 504
Generals 613
Gentle 504
Gibbs 503
Gilchriſt 222
Gilleſpie 504
Godſman 222
Gordon, D. *ib.*
Gordon 106. 222 vi. 273
Gore 106 ii. 107 iii 503
Gorges 671
Gotham 555
Goſling *ib.*
Gower, E. 612
Graham 448
Granby, M. 222. 613
Grant 222 ii. 448. 504
Gray 273. 335. 504 iii
Greatrakes 670
Green 106
Grenfield 503
Grenville 555
Griffin 273. 613, 70
Griffiths 51
Gunning 106, 7
Guthrie 504
Hadaway *ib.*
Haldane 52 504
Halifax, E. 613
Halpen 107
Halyburton 51 ii
Hamilton 106. 555. 671
Handaſyd 613
Hanſon 222
Hardy 670
Harrington, E. 613
Hart 555
Hatſard 107
Harvey 387
Haviland 670
Hawke *ib.*
Hay 335
Headfort, L. 448
Henderſon 273. 504
Henley, L. 158
Herbert 51
Hewetſon *ib.*
Higginſon 670
Hipolite, B. 613
Hodgſon *ib.*
Holburne 504. 670
Holland 51
Hollford 334
Hollingworth 51
Holmes, L. 448
Holmes, 613, 70
Holroyd 51
Home, E. 613
Home 504
Honeywood 613
Howard 613 ii
Howe, V. 106
Howe 670
Howieſon 504
Huſon 613
Huntington, E.
Huſke 613 (612 ii
Hutchinſon 51
Jamieſon 504 iii
Jefferys 613
Jenkin 51
Jephſon *ib.*
Ingliſ 504 i i
Johns 106
Johnſon 107
Johnſtone 51. 671
Jones 158. 503
Irwin 51
Kelly 51 ii
Kennedy 107. 613
Keppel 106. 448
King 106 (612
Kingſley 158. 613
Kingſton, D. 613
Kite 555
Knowlles 670
Labadiere 106
Lamont 222
Laſcelles 613
Laurence 555
Laurie 504
Lawrence 51
Leatherland 106
Lee 612
Legge 272. 555.
Le Hunte 51 (670
Leighton 613
Leith 222
Ligonier, L. 613
Lind 504
Lindſay *ib.*
Litchfield, E. 670
Lockhart 158
Loudoun, E. 613
Ludlow, L. 448
Luſhington 670
Luttier 107
Lyttleton 613
Macaliſter 504
Macarthin 51
Macbryar 107
Macdonald 222, 73
Macduff, V. 670
Macgiobon 504
Macgillivray 222
Mackay 51. 158. 273 viii. 335
Mackenzie 107. 273
Mackinnon 51
Maclean 448
Macleod 222, 73
Macneil 222
Macpherſon 222
Macqueen 107
Maitland 222. 4
Manners 613 ii
Manſfield 107
March, E. 612
Marſhall 448
Maſcareen 613
Maſon 670
Melis 504
Mellith 503
Middleton 51. 5 504
Miller 273. 504
Mitchelſon 613

INDEX *to the Preferments and Books,* 1760.

Montague 158. 223. 613, 70
Montgomery 107. 273
Mo daunt 613
Morgan 51. 334. 387
Morrſon 51. 222
Mornington, L. & E. 448
Morris 222
Morton, E. 448
Moſtyn 503. 613
Mount Eagle, L. 448
Mount Florence, L. *ib.*
Munro 222. 335. 671
Murray 51. 448 ii. 504. 613, 70
Napier 51. 613
Navy-Commiſſ. 158
Neal 107
Neſbitt 107. 387
Newbattle, L. 671
Newcaſtle, D. 555
Nicolas 51
Niſbet 504
Noel 613
Norris 670
Northeſk, E. 670
North, L. 555
Northey 670
Norton 612
O'Brien 51
Offly 670
Ogilvie 222
Oglethorpe 613
Oſborn 670
Oſwald 555
Otway 613
Owen 670 ii
Oxford, E. 670
Palk 448
Panmure, E. 613
Parkhill 448
Parſlow 503
Parſons 613
Paterſon *ib.*
Paul 670
Peachey 612
Percival, V. 223
Perry 51
Peyton *ib.*
Phillips 503
Pierſon 51. 448
Pigot 107. 387
Pitcairne 504
Pitt 670
Pocock *ib.*
Pole 613
Pollock 107. 503
Pomeroy 670
Poole 503. 670
Porten 222
Powell 51
Powis, E. 613
Powlett 334. 670
Proby 335
Pulteney 613
Pye 670
Rawlinſon 555
Reddiſh 51
Reid 273
Reynell 158
Ribton 222
Rich 613 ii
Richardſon 670
Richmond, D. 612
Rigg 670
Robertſon 504
Robinſon 222. 613
Rochfort 670
Rockingham, M. (106
Rodney 670
Rolt 503
Roſe 273
Roſs 107. 273
Rothes, E. 613
Rowley 670
Royſton, V. 670
Rudd *ib.*
Ruſhborough, L. & V. 448
Ruſſel 51
St Clair 613
St George 106
St John 51. 670
Sandford 158. 670
Sandwich, E. 613
Sankey 51
Saunders 670
Saunderſon *ib.*
Schomberg 504
Scott 222
Sebright 670
Selkirk 504 ii
Severn 670
Shanley 51
Shelburn, E. 272
Sheppard 107
Shirley 613
Shirreff 504
Simſon 106. 504
Skene 107
Skinner 51
Smith 51 ii. 52. 107. 670
Sondes, L. 272
Spear 107
Speke 223
Stanwix 613
Stawel, B. 272
Stephens 52. 106
Stevens 670
Stewart 51. 52. 107 iii. 335. 448
Stiles 158 (ii. 612
Stopford 51
Strode 613
Stuart 222
Sutherland 273 iv.
Sutton 223 (387
Tait 448. 612
Taſh 503
Taylor 51. 448
Teeſdale 503
Temple, E. 106
Temple 670
Thomſon 273 ii.
Tinker 107 (612
Tomkins 106
Totteriham 158
Townſhend 158. 612. 670 ii
Trafford 612
Trapaud 503
Treaſury Lords 555
Trelawny 223
Tyler 670
Tyrawly, L.
Vatas 335
Vernon 158
Wade 107
Waldegrave 613
Wallace 158
Walſh 613
Warburton *ib.*
Wardlow 107
Waring 106
Watſon 158. 272. 555. 613
Webb 613
Weſtmoreland, E. 613
Weymouth, V. 612
Whiteſoord 613
Whitefield 448
Whitemore 613
Whiting 106
Williamſon 273 ii
Wilſon 51. 107. 504 ii
Windus 51 ii
Woodford 222
Wright 504 iii
Wrightſons 555
Wycombe 272
Wynne 51
Yeaman 504
York, D. 158. 556
Yorke 613, 70
Young 106
Yvonnott 158

INDEX to the Books, &c. 1760.

Of thoſe marked thus • *ſome account is given in this volume.*

CONTROVERSY, DIVINITY, MORALITY, and SERMONS.

Addreſs to the brethren 556
Athanaſian creed, apology for it 107
Beaſt, on the number of the 109
Bell's divine miſſion of John the Baptiſt 614
• Bonar's eccleſiaſtical conſtitution in Scotland 280
Bourne's diſcourſes 159
Chriſt the repreſentative of the world 107
— alone exalted 614
Divine legation reviewed 556
Divinity, a ſyſtem of 107
Downes's anſwer to Wefley 614
Elitha's viſit to Gilgal 107
Elliot's St Paul no Antinomian 671
Exhortation to prayer 556 (614
• Fordyce's folly, &c. of unlawful pleaſure 278. 557
— on the death of Dr Lawrence 614
— Letter to Mr Fordyce 107
Fox's lives of the martyrs *ib.*
Free's controverſy with the Methodiſts 159
Gerard's national bleſſings an argument for reformation 53
— on the influence of the paſtoral office 557 (kerſtenets 278
Gittins's remarks on the Quaker
• Glas's notes on ſcripture-texts 107 (*ib.*
Goddard's eſſay on redemption
Henry's expoſition of the Bible 389
• Hervey's letters 388 [398. 516.]
Howard's royal Bible 614
Jephſon's addreſs to the Methodiſts 556 (388
Knowledge, the door of, opened
Lardner's ſermons 556
• Law of nature defended 224
Law's letters 278
— Letter to Mr Law *ib.*
Lee's Kempis's meditations *ib.*
Letter to Mr Stevens 388
Letters between a ſtudent and his uncle 159 (Thompſon *ib.*
— between J. Wefley and R.
Luther on the Galatians 107
Methodiſts principles 278
Moore on fundamentals 159
Newton's diſcourſes 107
Peters's appendix to the diſſertation on Job 278
Pike's free grace indeed 107
Pilkington's remarks on ſcrip-
• Prayer, eſſay on 671 (ture *ib.*
Purgatory proved 388
Reily's union 107
Reſurrection, eſſay on 388
Romaine's ſermons 556
Savage on the Chriſtian faith 278
Sermons
by T. Amory 107
by J. Bonar 224

Sermons

Sermons
by Mr Burdett 107
by R. Chambre *ib.*
by P. Cuming 224
by Eli Dawfon 107
by W. Dodd *ib.*
by A. Gerard 53. 557
by T. Newton 107
by Dr Squire 278
by J. Stephens 107
— before the reformation-fociety 278
— On the thankfgiving
by the Abp of Armagh 108
by J. Heath *ib.*
by J. Hogg 107
by S. Lavington *ib.*
by Dr Mayhew 278
by T. Scott 108
by J. Townley 107
— on the late King's death 614
Sherlock on death 53
Spearman on the Septuagint tranflation *ib.*
Stebbing's fermons 278
Taylor's moral philofophy 159
Theron and Alpafio, a defence of 107
Time, the right improvement of 110
Trinitarian controverfy confidered 159
Whitby's paraphrafe of the New Teftament 224, 78. 389. 556. 613
Woodward's catechifm 672
Yorick's (Sterne's) fermons 278
Young on the gofpel dæmoniacs
Youth's guide 103 (159

HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

ADdrefs relating to balls, *&c.* 671
Adventures of a black coat 557
— of a guinea 277
— of Sylvia Hughes 672
* Agriculture, the honour and advantage of 388
Akenfide's oratio Harveiana 162
Annual regifter 277
Art of beauty 613
Afgill's apologetical relation 388
— full anfwer to 556
Baldwin's daily journal 672
Banfon's arithmetic 671
Balls, addrefs relating to *ib.*
* Barbadoes, defence of *ib.*
Batteux's principles of tranflation 280
Beggars opera, tunes in, fit 336
Bell, Mifs, account of 671
Bibliotheca biographica 277
Bills of mortality *ib.*
Biographia Britannica 109
Birch's life of Pr. Henry *ib.*
Bird-fancier's companion *ib.*
Boghoufe mifcellany 672 (389
Bolingbroke's works analyzed
Bowers's hiftory of the popes 109 (*ib.*
Bridge-building, obfervations on
Britifh fucceffes, regifter of 160
Catalogue of books 389
Cautions to officers 277
Chalmer on the Edinburgh duty on ale 557
Charlevoix's voyage to North America 389
Chriftian's magazine *ib.*
* Chronicle of the war 388
Chryfal 277
Chryftie's introduction to Latin
* City-Latin 671 (557
Clagget's leffons for the guitar 224 ([609.]
* Comment on a letter 613
Companion to the guide 160
Comparifon between two hofpitals 109
Confolatory letter to a Lord 277
Corn. Nepotis vitæ 614
Country-gentleman's advice to his fon 613
Court and city calendar 672
———— regifter *ib.*
Crown, of the demife of 613
Dalrymple's military eflay 613
Damn'd Puff 389
Diable boiteux 672
Dialogues of the dead 277
— Remarks on them 389
— Additional dialogue *ib.*
Dialogue between Cuningham and Freeman *ib.*
Dogs, on the contagion among them 556
Draper's fables from Æfop 389
Dunkin's epiftle to the Earl of Chefterfield 109
* Durand's memoirs of Thurot 160
Edinburgh, proceedings of the heritors of 336
* — theatre, view of 109
— magiftrates, precautions to the elections of 557
Edwards's gleanings of natural hiftory 109
Efforts of a certain perfon 557
Elphinfton's plan of education 389
Encaufic painting, eflay on 160
* Eftimate of manners 276
Eutropii hiftoria Romana 53
Farmer's complete guide 389
Farrier's dictionary 556 (277
Ferguſon's natural philofophy
Ferrers, E. account of 277
— Trial of *ib.*
— Sherrieff's account of his behaviour *ib.*
The Field engineer 556
F.'s mifcellany 278
France, ftate of its revenues 671
Francklin on ancient tragedy 389
French coafting pilot 556
The Friend 160
Gazetteer, univerfal 671
Geminiani's art of playing the guitar 614
Gentleman's memorandum-book 672
—— and lady's palladium *ib.*
George II.'s coronation 613
Germany, conjectures on affairs in 671
Gin and rum, on the difference between 160
Great news from the fhades 556
Grillon, life of the C. de 277
Hamilton's tales 278
Hanbury's plan for a library 160
Hanway, of his account of the foundling-hofpital 278
Hawkins, review of his works 160 (671
* Henderfon on the militia-bill
Heriot's hofpital, proceedings of its council 110
— Reafons of diffent againft an act of *ib.*
Hill's arithmetic 224
— hufbandry 278
— flora Britannica 556
— trial 613
Hiftory of the fieges of Aquileia and Berwick 160
— of Tom Fool 278
— of Frederick the forfaken 557
— of Margaret 671
* Hooke's negotiations 159
Horne's trial 108
Jefuits memorial, reflections on
Impoftors detected 613 (277
Infantry, letter on training *ib.*
Jortin's life of Erafmus 556
Kunaftrokius's life *ib.*
Ladies amufement 109
— mufæum 160
Lady's pocket-book 672
Land, eflay on improving 163
Lee's introduction to botany 277
Lennox's Brumoy's Greek theatre 109
Letter to a young ftudent *ib.*
— from Claude Jaunice *ib.*
— to Mifs K. F —— r 160
— to Dr Warburton *ib.*
— to D. Garrick 613
— to a late commander 277
— to two great men, reflections

tions occaſioned by it 277
* — to a brigadier-general 556.
— Refutation of it 615 (614
* — to Sir T. Chitty 388
— from Mr Foote 556
— to him *ib.*
— from Whitefield to Sterne *ib.*
Letters of B. Fabricius 671 (277
— from Cateſby to Campley
Letters, preſent ſtate of 389
Life of Count Bruhl 614
— of an animal 672
Lives of the Old and New Teſtament worthies 614
London in miniature 556
— Obſervations on its growth *ib.*
— and its environs *ib.*
— brewery, ſtate of *ib.*
Magdalen, hiſtory of one 277
Mair's book-keeping 224
— introduction 557
— tyro's dictionary 389
— radical vocabulary 557
Magazines
Public 162
Royal female *ib.*
Imperial *ib.*
Muſical *ib.*
Religious 389
Chriſtian's *ib.*
Man-trade 671
Marine articles 556
* Mary Q. of Scots, inquiry into the evidence againſt 110. 224. 390. 557
Maſonry, free, key to 109
Memoirs of the Chev. *** *ib.*
— of the revolutions in Bengal
— of M. Belleiſle 277 (671
— of Dr Squintum 672
— of Miſs Nancy D—n 557
Military maxims 162
Minor, remarks on it 556
— obſervations on 614
Minuets *ib.*
Moreland, C. trial of 389
Mother's advice to her daughters 613 (tion 389
Murray's rudiments of naviga-
Natural hiſtory of Cape Breton
Naval chronicle 160 (278
Nugent's Roman hiſtory *ib.*
Parent's and guardian's directory
Paul's life 672 (613
Peace, the voice of 389
Pedlar's letter to the biſhops 277
Performer's merit 613
Petit Neptune Français 556
Philoſophical tranſactions 389
Pilkington's life 613
Plato, remarks on his life and writings 389
Plays and players, diſcourſe of
Pocket-conveyancer 277 (109
* Poetry, ancient, fragments of
Polite philoſopher 557 (335
Political and ſatirical hiſtory 160
Pompadour, M. de, hiſtory of
Preſent for children 672 (109
Proſpect of mankind 613
Rake of taſte 557
Ralphs ſchool of Raphael 389
Raymond's hiſtory of Guſtavus Eriſon 613
Recueil des pieces curieuſes 161
Reels 614
Religious magazine 389
Remarks on the armies *ib.*
The Retort 614
Review univerſal 160
Rion on ſtone-bridges 278
Romance of a day 556
Sackville's trial 224, 77
— Parallel between the two trials 277
Scotſman's remarks on Love a-la-mode 389
Scott's new journal 672
Sevigne's letters 556
* Shandy, Triſtram 223. 556
* — Supplement to 672
— Remarks on 277 (*ib.*
— Clockmaker's outcry againſt
Sharp, A coroner's inqueſt on her body 614
Silver coin, view of 162
Skeletons, account of 277
Smith's art of cookery 557
Stirn's conduct 556
Sully's memoirs 557
Survey of the flour and bread traders 372
Theatre, reflections on 671
Theſaurus elyſium, Lat. 556
Thompſon's Ejcurſal 613 (of 109
Trigonometry, plain elements
Vailliancy's field-engineer *ib.*
Vails giving, letters on 613
Vattel's law of nations 389
View of the internal regions 109
Voltaire Lub. de Ruſſie 613
— on dramatic poetry 671
Walker's voyages 277
Ward de ratione interpungendi
Warriors, the riſks of 160 (556
Webb on painting 109
— catalogue of ſeeds 160
Weſtminſter court fees 556
Word to the public *ib.*
Yorick's meditations 389

LAW, POLITICAL.

* ADdreſs to the gentlemen of the law 108
Appeal to the people 109
Baalzebub's oration to the diſtillers 109
Bankrupts, obſervations on 273
* Britain's intereſt conſidered 273
Brooke on the ſtate of Ireland 277
Burn's digeſt on the military laws 389
Deciſions of the court of ſeſſion
Fees, treatiſe of 672 (53
Foundling-hoſpitals tendency 109
* German war, conſiderations on it 613 [568.] (tions 671
* — Anſwer to the conſidera-
Germany, ſtate of affairs in 160
Gilbert's caſes in equity 389
Grove on the victory over the Breſt fleet 160
* Guadalupe, reaſons for not reſtoring 108
Hiſtorical law-tracts 557 (in 109
Ireland, hiſtory of inſurrections
Iriſh cattle, act for importing 277
Letter on ending the war 108
* — to Mr Romaine 109
— on peace 671 (109
Liberty, to the people of Ireland
Malt ſpirits, of taking off the prohibition of 110
— diſtillery, ſtate of it 109
Maſſie on the coin *ib.*
* Militia, queſtion as to a Scotch, conſidered 53. 167
— bill 167
— acts, reaſons for extending them 164
— bill, expediency of a new 613
Miniſterial uſurpation 109
M — y, Mr, anſwer to, on the malt-diſtillery *ib.*
Mutiny act 163
Navy, royal, remarks on it 109
Paper-credit conſidered *ib*
Peace, why the treaty for, ſhould be debated in parliament 108
— Remarks on it *ib*
— Arguments againſt 109
* Principles of equity 52
Reflections without doors 277
Remarks on a letter to two great men 109
— Anſwer to the letter *ib.*
— Letter occaſioned by it *ib.*
— Examination of the remarks
Sackville's trial 163 (*ib.*
Seamen, remarks on impreſſing 277
Spirituous liquors, act about 224
* Trueman's letter to James the ſcribe 108
* Wallace's principles of the law of Scotland 163 [472.]
War and peace, thoughts on 162

PLAYS and POETRY.

ANacreon's works 163 (*ib.*
* * Ancient and modern Rome

Aquileia, siege of, a tragedy 163
Beavers, a fable 389
Britannia's tears 672
Brunner's songs 280
Canadia, ode *extracts* 163
Copywell's shrubs of Parnassus *ib.*
Covent garden miscellany 389
Dryden's miscellaneous works 278
Earl of Douglas, a dramatic essay 672
* Edwin and Emma 163
Elegiac epistle to the King 614
The Enchanter 672
English theatre 614
Golden bait, a cantata 278
Grandison's history spiritualized 389. 557
Greek poets, remains of them 109
* Hamilton's poems 672
Hill's dramatic works 109 [614
Ingledore's poem on the late King
Jovial crew, a comic opera 109
The Kickiad, a poem 163
King, monody on his death 556
Langhorne's Job, a poem 109
—— —— tears of music 163
Letter to the author of T. Shandy 278
Lockman's ode on the Prince's birthday 389
Love a-la-mode a farce 109
* Macpherson's ode on our late successes 53. [31.]
Medea to Jason 557
Minor, a comedy 389
Monody on Mrs Woffington 278
* Murphy's desert island 109
* —— Way to keep him 109
—— epistle to Johnson 556
Muses delight 389
Ode to Love 278 [389
Odes to Obscurity and Oblivion
* Oeuvres de philosophe de Sans-Souci 162 560.
One thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, a poem 278
Paradise lost 163
Parnassus's tears and triumph 614
Plato's Hippias 278
Poem to his Majesty 672
Poems, original 557
Poet's time well employed 278
Poetry, ancient, select pieces of
* Polly Honeycomb 671 [109
Pope's Iliad and Odyssey 614
Quebec, a pastoral essay 163
Ramsay's songs 224
———— poems 614
Ranger's progress 278
The Rendezvous 109
Rural love 163
Scandal at Tunbridge wells 556
Seymour's odes on the seasons 163
Shakespear, an epistle 614
Socrates, a tragedy 109
Spirit of contradiction, a comedy 163
Steele's dramatic works 278
Swift's modern honour 556
Thomas and Sally 614
Titus Vespasian, a tragedy 109
Verses to the King 614
—— on pulling down Ludgate *ib.*
War, an heroic poem 556
Zimri, an oratorio *ib.*

PHYSICAL.

* BAll's practice of physic 278
Benwell's letter to Aylett 388
Bevis on Bagnigge wells 556
Chirurgical pharmacy 671
Cowper on Keysler's medicine 388
Dauns's analysis of the human blood 614
Dysentery, essay on 556
Fleming on James's powder 278
Head, cases relating to contusions in 556
James on the canine madness *ib.*
* Inquiry into the horse distemper 108
Institutes of health 614
King's evil, of its nature and cure 556
Leake on the Lisbon diet-drink 388
* Mackenzie's history of health 614
Nihel on midwifery 277
—— answer to the critical reviewers *ib.*
Pott on wounds of the head 109
Smith's family physician 278
Stephens on consumptions 614
Stevens on fevers 109
Thompson's horse-doctor 278

PRINTS, &c.

COpy book, new 390
Edinburgh, view of buildings in *ib.*
Madona reading *ib.*

ERRATA.

Page.	*col.*	*lin.*	
60.	1.	3.	*for* Minden *read* Munden
61.	1.	14. & 22.	*for* Hesse *read* Cassel
154.	2.	11.	*after* strongest *add* evidences of
268.	2.	4. & 5.	*for* Roxburgh *read* Selkirk
285.	2.	44.	*for Brit. Mag. read Grand Mag.*
476.			Make the direction word HISTORY.
553.	1.	8.	*from the bottom, after* oaths, *delete* of office

In the copperplate fronting p. 412. fig. III. of the forms of powder-magazines, insert the letter B in the centre of the arch ANC, as in fig. I.

To the BINDER.

CUT off all the blue covers, and place the General Title-page, and the chronological series of events, before the Magazine for January.

Place the PLATES so as to front the following pages.

The Edinburgh water pipe ——	——	20	Venus's transit, and powder-magazines —	412
The parliament house, Edinburgh ——	256	The new invented plough — — —	461
The Icosia —— ——	——	348	The Rythmus, or musical plate ——	629

The End of the Twenty-second Volume.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE.

MDCCLXI.

VOLUME. XXIII.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

EDINBURGH:

Printed by W. SANDS, A. MURRAY, and J. COCHRAN.

A CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES OF EVENTS, continued from our preceding volume.

To every article is annexed the number of the page in which the account of it is to be found.

1760.
Jan. Karical and Chillinburgh in the East Indies taken by Adm. Corniſh. 211.
April. 1. The Engliſh East India company's ſettlements in Sumatra ſurrender to the French. 268.
Nov. Jaffier Ally Cawn, nabob of Bengal, depoſed, and Mir Mahomud Coſſum Ally Cawn appointed in his ſtead. 385. 543

1761.
Jan. 1. The Duke of Aquitain and the Sunderland Britiſh war ſhips, foundered, and their crews loſt, and the Newcaſtle and Queenborough, with the Protector ſtoreſhip, drove on ſhore and loſt, in the East Indies. 385.
2. Three French men of war eſcape from the Villaine. 49.
15 The ſon of the Great Mogul defeated near Patna by the Britiſh. 543.
16 Pondicherry ſurrendered to Col. Coote and Adm. Stevens. 382.
24. A French frigate deſtroyed on the coaſt of Holland by the Richmond, Capt. Elphinſton. 49.
25 The additional duty on ſtrong beer and ale commences. 9.
27. A poſt of the Allies at Stadtberg ſucceſsfully attacked by the French. 98.
Feb. 10. Mihie, with all its dependencies on the Malabar coaſt, ſurrendered to Meſſ. Hodges and Munro. 385.
15. Fritzlar ſurrendered by the French to the Allies. 99.
16. Gudenſburg ſurrendered by the French to the Marquis of Granby. 100.
March Many of the Dutch maſſacred in Ceylon by the King of Candie. 605.
3. The King of G. Britain deſires his parliament to ſecure to the judges their offices notwithſtanding the death of the ſovereign. 159.
18. Reciprocal compliments between the houſe of Commons and Mr Speaker Onſlow on his taking leave. 161.
19. An act paſſed for ſecuring the offices of the judges. 212.
19. The Britiſh parliament prorogued. 163.
20. The Britiſh parliament diſſolved. 212.
21. The hereditary Prince of Brunſwick ſucceſsfully attacked by Baron Cloſen. 158.
29. The Britiſh armament ſails from Spithead for Belleiſle. 213.
31. Shocks of an earthquake felt in many far diſtant places. 213. 542.
April 1. The Oriflame French man of war taken by the Iſis, Capt. Wheeler, who was killed in the engagement. 279.
3. The belligerent powers agree to hold a congreſs at Augſburg. 217.
8. The Britiſh forces make an unſucceſsful attempt to land on Belleiſle. 215. 438.
19. The court of London go out of mourning for the late King. 212.
22. The Britiſh forces make good their landing on Belleiſle. 214.
May. Mr Stanley ſent from the Britiſh court to that of France, and Mr Buſſy from the French court to that of Britain, to negotiate a peace. 324.
4. A violent whirlwind in South Carolina. 378.
June 6. A tranſit of Venus over the Sun's diſk. 307. 351.
6. Dominica taken by aſſault by Lord Rollo and Com. Douglas. 379.
7. Belleiſle ſurrendered to Gen. Hodgſon and Com. Keppel. 324.
10. The Cherokees totally routed by Col. Grant. 429.
13. The St Anne, a French war-ſhip of 64 guns, taken near Donna Maria bay by the Hampſhire and Centaur. 444.
30. A courſe of lectures on elocution and the Engliſh tongue begun at Edinburgh by Mr Sheridan. 390.
July. 8. The King of G. Britain declares his intention of demanding in marriage the Princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. 386.
14. The Achilles and Bouſſon French war-ſhips, taken by the Thunderer, Modeſte, and Thetis, of Adm. Saunders's ſquadron. 444.
16. A victory gained by the Allies over the French at Fellinghauſen. 371.
19. The woods in New Hampſhire, North America, ſet on fire by lightning, and burnt a great way. 542.
Aug 4. The Select Society at Edinburgh inſtitute a ſociety for promoting the proper reading and ſpeaking of the Engliſh language in Scotland. 440.
15. The marriage-contract between the King of G. Britain and the Princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburg, ſigned at Strelitz. 433.
15. A family-compact between the Kings of France and Spain ſigned. 660. (557.
15. Le Courageux, a French war-ſhip of 74 guns, taken by the Bellona, Capt. Faulkner.
15. An advantage gained in Sileſia by the King of Pruſſia over the Auſtrians. 427. 539.
17. The Princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz ſets out for Britain. 490.

The

1761.
Aug. 26. The Ruſſians begin to cannonade and bombard Colberg. 540.
29. An Indian talk with Col. Grant at the camp near Fort Prince George. 603.
Sept. 6. The Princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz arrives at Harwich 491.
8. The King of G. Britain and the Princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz married. 493.
15. An Indian talk with the Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina. 604.
20. An *Auto de Fe* at Liſbon, in which the Jeſuit Malagrida is burnt for hereſy. 696.
22. The coronation of the King and Queen of G. Britain. 496.
23. Peace with the Cherokees ſigned by the Governor of South Carolina. 662.
Meſſ. Stanley and Buffy return to their reſpective courts the negotiation between G. Britain and France being broke off. 544. 573.
Oct. 1. The Auſtrians take Schweidnitz by a *coup de main*. 540. 601.
5. William Pitt, Eſq; one of the King of G. Britain's ſecretaries of ſtate, reſigns. 547.
10. Wolfenbuttle city taken, and a contribution exacted from it, by Pr. Xavier of Saxony. 538.
Treptow, with a body of Pruſſians under Gen. Knoblock, ſurrender to the Ruſſians. 601.
Nov. 3. The new-elected parliament of G. Britain meets. 605.
6. Sir John Cuſt, choſen Speaker of the houſe of Commons. 605.
7. 9. The French twice repulſed by the Marquis of Granby. 599.
9. The King and Queen of G. Britain, the royal family, and the court, magnificently entertained by the city of London. 611.
Dec. 1. A plot for carrying off the King of Pruſſia diſcovered. 658.
11. The Britiſh ambaſſador leaves the Spaniſh court on the miniſtry's refuſing to ſatisfy him with regard to engagements entered into between the courts of Madrid and Verſailles. 660.
25. An angry note delivered by the Spaniſh miniſter at London to the Earl of Egremont. 665.
31. An anſwer to this note delivered to the Spaniſh miniſter by the Earl of Egremont. 666.
1762.
Jan. 4. A declaration of war by G. Britain againſt Spain proclaimed at London. 668.

ERRATA.

Pag.	*col.*	*lin.*	
47	2	1	*after* 20th *add* of January
154	2	24	*for* For my part *read* Believe me
		31	*for* chuſe *read* choſe
		37	*for* eaſy *read* careleſs
		44	*read* Or rais'd from earth with ſtraining eyes,
373	1	15	*before* of two *inſert* or
305	2	52	*for* wrapt *read* warpt
420	2	46	*read* complexion, the flowing *(a comma inſtead of a ſemicolon)*
351	1	*ult.*	*after* Engliſh *add* inches
433	1	42	*for* Counteſs of Effingham *read* Ducheſs of Hamilton
448	1	54	*read* Mr Huſſey, Attorney-General
		55	Mr De Gray, Solicitor-General
467	2	50	*for* 14 *read* 4
492	1	44	*for* yeſterday *read* on the 8th
601	2	21	*for* 1200 *read* 1800
603	2	22	*for* Indies *read* Indians

See two corrections p. 398. col. 1. in the middle, and p. 672. col. 1. at top.

The account of the arrival of Adm. Rodney at New York, p. 601. col. 2. par. ult. was a miſtake. According to a letter from Guadalupe, of Dec. 7. that Admiral, with the Britiſh ſquadron under his command, arrived at Barbadoes on the 23d of November.

THE

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1761.

CONTENTS.

A pathetic addreſs for a PEACE, by a citizen of the world 1.

STATE of the caſe between J. B. and F. H. 4.

The SCHEMER. On the fluctuating temper of the Engliſh 6.

A PASQUINADE on the war in Germany 9.

An abſtract of the ACT for laying a new duty on beer and ale 9. The article of the union relating to this duty *ib.*

The FATAL MISTAKE; or, Philander and Aſpaſia 11.

A ſpeech concerning RELIGION, made by an Indian to a Swediſh miſſionary 12

CORYLAS and ISMENA: Friendſhip not an adequate return for love 13.

RECEIPTS, to ſtain wood a mahogony colour, and to make ink 15.

NEW BOOKS, and a REVIEW of ſome of them. An eſſay on criticiſm 16. The hiſtory of Guſtavus Ericſon, otherwiſe Vaſa 17. Prof. Gerard's ſynod ſermon 24. L'arte Armonica 30. Rouſſeau's *Nouvelle Heloiſe* 31. Brooke's Earl of Eſſex 32. Murphy's Way to keep him 34. Art of thinking *ib.*

POETRY, *&c.* Prologue and Epilogue to the Earl of Eſſex 38. Prologue intended for the Earl of Douglas *ib.* On a headach cured by dancing with young lady *ib.* Written under a Venus de Medicis 39. A ſong in the Way to keep him *ib.* Ode on Adm. Boſcawen's death *ib.* On Voltaire's writing a commentary on the Bible *ib.* Oxford verſes to Sec. Pitt 40. The genealogy of Nonſenſe *ib.*—Qualifications of a wife 41.

HISTORY 42.—48. Trial of Col. Hale, *&c.* 47.

LISTS, *&c.* Captures by Britiſh ſhips 49. Engagements between the Unicorn and Veſtal *ib.* the Richmond and Felicité *ib.* the Minerva and Warwick 51. and the ſquadrons under Adm. Holmes and Com. M'Cartie off Cape François *ib.* Captures by the French 52.

—— Marriages 53. Births *ib.* Deaths *ib.* Gen. Huſke's will *ib.* Dr Hales's character 54. Preferments 55.

—— Prices of grain and meal 56. Edinburgh mortality-bill *ib.* Number and ſtate of the patients in the Edinburgh infirmary *ib.* Quantity and value of ſale-linen in Scotland laſt year *ib.*

An addreſs of a citizen of the world to all the Belligerent Sovereigns, in the name of all the ſubjects in Europe.

TIME immemorial, it has been the right of ſubjects, in their greateſt diſtreſs, to approach the throne, and to lay their humble petitions at the foot of majeſty: and indeed, to whom elſe ſhould they make their addreſſes, but to thoſe who being the fountains of good and evil, have the ſole power of directing their ſtreams? Miniſters are, in general, men of hard and unfeeling hearts, who can ſee the whole race of men periſh without emotion; and who, inſenſible to the miſeries that afflict their fellow-creatures, pay no other regard to public calamities, than as they may turn them to their own advantage.

Let me, therefore, ye Belligerent Sovereigns, aſſert that ancient right; let the meaneſt of ſubjects addreſs himſelf to the ſovereigns of ſovereigns; let the rights of nations be his letters of credence; and let the ſtipulations he makes be diffuſive of univerſal happineſs.

Warrior Princes, ſuſpend for a moment your military plans, and caſt your eyes over the miſeries of Europe. Behold the ſtate of wretchedneſs to which you have reduced it, and it will afford you an affecting repreſentation of the viciſſitude of human affairs. You have inſpired all mankind with that ardour for war with which you yourſelves are animated. All are cavalry, infantry, and light troops:

whole communities regimented, and civil ſocieties converted into battalions. The vaſt republic of Europe is at this time divided into two great armies of ſoldiers and ſeamen: inſtead of inſulting ſoldiers, like Tartarian kings, you have nothing elſe but ſoldiers. But if a divine anger, you will ſoon be no more; your wars are directed to exterminate your ſubjects. Europeans are already eſtranged from Europeans, and do each other all the miſchiefs that were formerly practiſed by the moſt barbarous ſavages: armies innumerable are annihilated, and whole hoſts of men periſh. The moſt powerful ſtates are ſhaken; the greateſt kingdoms put in confuſion: whole provinces are deſolated, and the moſt flouriſhing cities ſacked: induſtry is every where at a ſtand; commerce languiſhes, nature grows feeble, and mankind dwindles; and if you do not take care, your battles and your ſieges within the end be the deſtruction of all your powers; your ſubjects will be the moſt miſerable of men, and Europe in general will be ſo ruined as to afford you no reſource. Never did people experience the viciſſitudes of fortune like the Europeans of our days: all our faculties are inſlaved: we have no property; we are no longer maſters of our perſons: we, our children, our fathers, our brothers, our nephews, are poſted either into the army or the navy, and obliged to ſerve in a foreign climate, to abandon the way of life that we delight in, and to embrace that which we abhor. Thoſe whole lot it is to be driven to take up arms, are already regarded as dead to their country: without the common ſpares, hunger and thirſt ſweep away; and of thouſands that go out, ſcarce one returns in ſafety. We caſt in vain our eyes about us, and can ſee no place to which we may fly for refuge. In the countries that are the ſeat of war, the houſes are burnt, and the inhabitants periſh in the flames; in thoſe at a diſtance, the labour of the huſbandman is ſuſpended, and the produce of the harveſt taken from him: in one place death is haſten; in the other it is not leſs certain, but more ſlow. Thus the ſame evils are felt on the ſpot where ſieges and battles happen, and at two leagues diſtance. You cannot, ye Belligerent Sovereigns, form a judgment of our ſufferings, from what paſſes in the capitals where you reſide: the appearance of plenty, and the flow of money, which your preſence neceſſarily produces, prevents the public indigence from being ſo ſeverely felt. It is in the provinces, and particularly in the country, that the heavieſt calamities are experienced. There you ſee nothing but one vaſt deſert, without inhabitants, and without culture; there every ſcourge has contributed to promote this univerſal deſolation. After our ſubſtance has been taken from us by rigorous exactions, we are oppreſſed by the moſt grievous taxations, and haraſſed by the moſt cruel taxgatherers: our food, our cloathing, every neceſſary of life, and every thing which decency requires at the hour of death, and in the ſolemnity of interment, all are taxed: our bodies are emaciated, and our ſpirits are depreſſed within us. Population, in this lamentable ſtate of ſorrowful dejection, proceeds by ſlow degrees; for how can we reſolve to bring beings into life, when we ourſelves can barely preſerve our own exiſtence?

As ſieges and battles are ſtill carrying on with redoubled fury, and as the carnage of war carries off whole multitudes in the flower of their age, your kingdoms are filled with their widows and orphans, who, being deſtitute of every other means of ſubſiſtence, betake themſelves to beggary or theft. All your cities are full of invalids, who having loſt one part or other of their bodies in the army, are deprived of the means of ſubſiſting the reſt.

O ye Chriſtian Powers, can ye ſuffer ſo many of your faithful ſubjects to periſh without mercy? can ye ſee ſo many men made after the image of God cut off by the unrelenting ſword of war? If their deaths cannot affect you, have regard to your own fame; reflect that poſterity will one day reproach you for having been more barbarous than the Neroes.

We live in an age when the lights of philoſophy have diſpelled the obſcurity of the dark ages of the world; and yet there never was a time in which cruelty was practiſed with leſs reluctance. Our wars bear a character of ferocity without example, even among the moſt barbarous nations of the whole earth.

It would, indeed, be ſome conſolation to us, ye Belligerent Princes, to ſee, that by devoting to your ſervices our lives and our fortunes, ye had accompliſhed the ends for which ye took up arms: but we are deſtroyed, and ye have yet reaped no advantage. Poſterity will be aſtoniſhed when hiſtory ſhall inform them, that we have ſupplied all of ye together with five or ſix armies, that, in the courſe of a five

years

years war have drawn from us 600,000 men each; and that you have extorted from us, at leaſt 150 millions Sterling, all of which have been ſquandered, without one ſhilling profit to either of you.

The Romans never employed half this ſum in making themſelves maſters of the univerſe. Cæſar conquered the world with a few legions, but ye have not been able to decide the right of poſſeſſion to a ſingle province, about which the war in Germany was undertaken. If you look back, you will, indeed, find a long liſt of ſkirmiſhes, fights, ſurpriſes, ſieges, and battles; of countries over-run, ſoldiers killed; armies diſperſed, and multitudes confounded: but all this without the fortunes of either of you being bettered in any conſiderable degree.

To ſay the truth, England is the only power that has attained any part of the views for which the war commenced. By completing the deſtruction of the French marine, ſhe has been enabled to make real conqueſts. But when it is conſidered what theſe conqueſts have coſt her; the exorbitant taxes ſhe has been obliged to impoſe upon her people; the waſte of men, and the profuſion of money; the ſuſpenſion of her credit with foreign ſtates; the exportation of her current caſh; the decay of ſome of her manufactures, and the ſlow progreſs of others for want of hands; but above all, the perverſion of her ſtrength to uſeleſs purpoſes; it may be ſaid, that the only power that hath gained the moſt, is ſhe who hath loſt the leaſt; and that the *beſt war* is leſs deſirable than the very *worſt peace*. It is a character peculiar to the war of the preſent times, that to effect the conqueſt of one petty ſtate, ye involve the ſubjects of ten great ones; to reduce one province, ye ruin twenty; and while you contend for the right of domination, you deſtroy with fire and ſword the country you ſeek to govern, make beggars of the inhabitants, and a deſert of their lands.

That the King of Pruſſia and the Queen of Hungary ſhould take up arms in Germany, is no very extraordinary thing; but that the courts of London, Paris, Peterſburg, and Stockholm, ſhould intereſt themſelves in the quarrel, is accountable only by themſelves. When great powers combine together, and raiſe armies at an immenſe expence, they generally expect that the expeditions they undertake, if ſucceſsful, ſhould reimburſe the ſums they expend, and make ſome compenſation for the lives of the men they may loſe in them; but the lands upon which you now carry on the war are too confined for views of indemnification. All the territories of the King of Pruſſia could not reimburſe the fiftieth part of the expences of the preſent war.

Since the time when firſt men made war upon one another, there is ſcarce a war to be read of, in which there are ſo many claimants, and at the ſame time ſo little to ſatisfy their claims.

I do not preſume, Moſt Illuſtrious Princes, to arraign the ſupreme councils, from whoſe deliberations the evils have ariſen by which we are made miſerable. The intentions of the honourable patriots who preſided in thoſe councils might be good; but certain it is, that the effects they have produced are moſt lamentably bad; their fatal influence has impoveriſhed us, and at the ſame time ruined you. The great ſtateſmen that ſurround your thrones, have, no doubt, views above the vulgar comprehenſion; their projects are vaſt, and their plans extenſive: but as in civil life, ſo in political, there is one invariable maxim, To balance the inconveniencies againſt the advantages, which ſeems to have been forgotten in your councils. In this war your own treaſures have been exhauſted, and the blood of your ſubjects have been laviſhed in vain.

Innumerable are the evils that every one of the belligerent powers have ſuffered by this war.

Germany in general is undone: the revenues of every particular ſtate is in terrible diſorder: in many cantons there are ſcarce any inhabitants: the lands lie fallow, commerce is ceaſed, and induſtry is at a ſtand. Saxony preſents a moſt affecting picture of human deſolation.

Pruſſia exiſts no more: it is now only the ſhadow of what it was. Its battles have buried the flower of its people, and the few that remain are ſunk by the weight of innumerable oppreſſions.

France is two hundred millions the worſe for the war, beſides the loſs of 600,000 of her ſubjects. Her debts are immenſe, and her commerce upon the decline: her merchant-ſhips have been taken from her, and thoſe that remain lie rotting in her harbours: her navy is no more; her lands lie untilled, and her manufactures unwrought; induſtry is at a ſtand; and it is reckoned there are four and twenty thouſand tradeſmen leſs in France than when the war began.

It

It is preſumed too, that the revenues of England have ſuffered, though not in the ſame proportion with thoſe of France, and that 200,000 of her men have been draughted out of the three kingdoms to ſupply the exigences of the war. She has indeed taken ſome men of war, but ſhe has loſt an incredible number of ſailors; and ſhe has increaſed conſiderably her national debt. Her militia has greatly diſtreſſed her manufactures; and though ſhe has obtained ſome branches of trade from her enemies, yet ſhe has ſuffered conſiderably in others.

The houſe of Auſtria has mortgaged a part of her domains, and leſſened her revenues: one tenth of her ſubjects have been ſlain ſince the war began, and much of her lands lie waſte for want of huſbandmen.

Ye have, Illuſtrious Warriors, given a fatal wound to your own power, by the deſtruction of ſo many of your uſeful ſubjects. Your finances may eaſily be repaired, by giving new life to commerce, and encouragement to induſtry; but men cannot be ſuddenly replaced. It muſt be the work of ages to repair the havock that ſix or ſeven compaigns have made. But you, my Sovereigns, are ſeldom truely informed of this horrible depopulation: one part of it is hidden from you by your generals, and Fame caſts her mantle over others. There is as yet no inſtance of a battle in which the exact numbers of the killed and wounded have been truly ſet forth on both ſides. The ordinary way is, to leſſen the number of your own ſlain, and to augment that of your enemy's. But were the liſts of the killed in battle more to be depended upon than they are, they would yet afford you very imperfect information. There is always what one may call a war within a war: the elements kill more people than the ſword and gun. Every army has within itſelf another army, compoſed of commiſſaries, footmen, valets, ſuttlers, &c. who die with fatigue and ordinary diſtempers. Theſe, indeed, are not ſoldiers, but they are men: were ye to open the regiſters of the military hoſpitals, ſince the commencement of this war, ye would there find the liſts of the dead to exceed 1,200,000 ſouls; and if ye add to theſe 800,000 more, that have been killed in battles, ſieges, and little enterpriſes, the ſum-total will be two millions of the beſt men that your kingdoms could produce, the loſs of whom muſt proportionably diminiſh your power.

If ye ſeek to perpetuate your names, ye Sovereigns of the Earth! to become great, to increaſe your power, and to acquire fame; give peace to Europe, and tranquillity to your people; put an end to the miſeries by which nations have been deſolated; ſuſpend the fury of battles, and ſieges; ceaſe to deſtroy thoſe whom you ought to ſave; ſtop the rivers of blood, which have now deluged almoſt every ſtate; deliver induſtry from the oppreſſion of enormous taxes; eſtabliſh once more the order and œconomy of civil life, and you will obtain honour more ſplendid, and more durable, than by the terrors and devaſtations of war.

Is it poſſible to diſtinguiſh a king by a more honourable title than that of the Father of his People! and is there any glory equal to that of having ſacrificed ambition to the public good? The real power of a prince conſiſts in the wealth of his ſubjects; and his true glory in their happineſs.

Ye who are ſupreme in power, and are alſo diſtinguiſhed by many virtues, take compaſſion upon the world; take compaſſion upon Europe, upon your ſubjects, upon yourſelves.

Inſtead of bringing armies into the field, appoint a congreſs; inſtead of bombs and bullets, produce preliminary articles; and inſtead of generals, conſtitute ambaſſadors. One of the moſt illuſtrious princes in Europe, Charles III. of Spain, offers you his mediation; and has already ſent one of his miniſters, no leſs able than zealous, to promote the general tranquillity, to one of your courts for that purpoſe.

You, therefore, O Frederic! who have filled the world with your name, and whoſe exploits will be remembered with admiration till time is no more; you are particularly intereſted in this great and glorious work: you was the firſt that opened this ſcene of miſery at the commencement of this war; by you, therefore, let it be cloſed.

If after having ſhewn in war ſuch abilities as have immortalized Cæſar, you ſhall now, by giving peace to the world, diſplay the virtues of Auguſtus, your glory will be complete.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU will, no doubt, think the following ſtory ſcarcely credible; though, I aſſure you, it is almoſt literally fact.—Mr John B. and Mr Frederic H. were very intimate

intimate friends, and had adjoining estates, washed by a large river, very liable to overflow its banks; which they were obliged therefore to heighten, and keep in constant repair. Mr B.'s estate was worth 10,000 l. a-year, and Mr H.'s worth 1000 l. and both of them lived nearly up to their incomes. Mr H. having neglected the banks on his estate, suffered the river to break in; and having spent all his ready cash in endeavouring to stop the breach, applied to his friend to help him in his need. Mr B. freely gave him all the ready money he was in possession of; yet Frederic, not contented, still demanded more; and even prevailed upon Mr B. to raise a sum in his behalf, by mortgaging part of his lands, to save him from mortgaging any of his own estate. Mr B. in the mean time, neglecting the repairs of his own banks, from his assiduity in serving his friend, was soon obliged to spend large sums in repairing a breach on his own estate. Yet Mr H. still continued to demand fresh sums from him; which Mr B. was so generous as to part with, though, in order to raise them, he was obliged to burden his estate with new mortgages. When both breaches were at length fully repaired, Mr H.'s estate was as entire as before the breaking in of the river, exclusive of the devastation which the overflowing had made: but the generous Mr B. found himself burdened with a mortgage of more than one third of his whole revenue.

Many of your readers will doubtless censure Mr B. from an opinion that such an instance of imprudent conduct cannot be parallelled in all history: but their censures will fall ultimately upon themselves; for, *mutato nomine, de illis fabula narratur.* In what other light can the conduct of this nation be looked upon, in regard to our foreign allies, for these seventy years past? Which of them, either ancient or modern, in consequence of the wars they have been engaged in conjunctly with us, have mortgaged their revenues so deeply as we have mortgaged ours, though the alliances they have entered into with us have chiefly respected their own particular interests? The subjects of the house of Austria, it will perhaps be said, are not so rich as the inhabitants of this island. But is a person of 10,000 l. a-year, who is obliged to borrow annually, richer than another of 1000 l. a-year, who conducts his affairs with such address as to have no occasion for borrowing at all? If the Queen of Hungary, or the King Prussia, had not found us so good-natured and complying, they would have been obliged, either to have sheathed their swords, or to have had recourse to the expedient of borrowing upon their own funds; and if they were as forward to mortgage their provinces as we are to mortgage our taxes, they no doubt might raise large sums of money on that security.

If we could once teach our foreign allies not to expect pecuniary subsidies from us beyond what our annual taxes could afford, we would thereby free ourselves from a double burden, by having no connection with the money-lenders. For these good friends of the government are the dearest allies we have had during this war. Our domestic, like our foreign allies, seem to have raised their demands as they found the generosity of the nation increase; and this winter have sold their friendship at such an extravagant rate, that one would be almost tempted to think, that the house of C—— had been asleep when the bargain was concluded. [xxii. 666.]

Our moneyed men have engaged to lend the government 11,400,000 l. for which they are to have 3 *per cent* besides an annuity of one and an eighth for 99 years for every 100 l. Now, it is allowed, by persons of undisputed abilities, and great knowledge in trade, that it is impossible that such a sum as 12,000,000 l. including the 600,000 l. for the lottery, could be raised in this land in hard money; especially in the end of a war, when near 20,000,000 l. had been lent to the government in the four or five preceding years. If one half the sum be raised in real specie, it is more than many people expect: but let us suppose a full half to be paid in gold and silver, and, in that case, let us consider the modest profits of the money lenders. They are now selling their 99 years annuity for 22 years purchase, by which they will raise 2,821,500 l. of the sum they are to pay in, without being one farthing out of pocket; and as one half of the sum is reckoned to be paid in paper, which costs them nothing but their credit, the whole money remaining to be raised by themselves is only 2,874,500 l.; for which they are to receive annually the interest of 11,400,000 l. at 3 *per cent.* that is, for 2,874,500 l. they receive annually 342,000 l. which is more than 11 *per cent.* Such is the bargain, in respect to

their profit; but, in reſpect to the burden upon the public, it is ſtill more extraordinary. The government, over and above the 3 *per cent.* have allowed an annuity of one and an eighth *per cent.* for 99 years, irredeemable: that is, though they ſhould clear off the ſum in a few years of peace, they ſtill engage to pay an annuity of 126,250 l. for 99 years; which is more than if they were to pay back the whole ſum a ſecond time; the 99 years annuity, when ſummed up, amounting to 12,498,750 l.——*I am*, &c.

St. Mag. J. G.

The SCHEMER, N° 21.

TO what folly and infatuation muſt we impute this unſteady behaviour, that in no one article of their lives or manners are the Engliſh directed by the principles of reaſon? It is becauſe not one in a thouſand acts upon any principle at all.

With hearts of republicans, they pen the flattery of ſlaves; with inward grumbling and diſcontent, they raiſe ſupplies for half the powers of Europe; and yet with ſuch a baſe attention to private intereſt, that near a fifth part is ſquandered in lotteries and brokerage. In the ſame day, they will greedily attend to the bitterneſs of reflections againſt their allies, and ſpoil all the furniture of their dining-rooms with clay candleſticks and farthing-lights in honour of their victories. With a ſullenneſs, they put on the faſhions of their volatile neighbours; and at the ſame time univerſally condemn and practiſe the topics of France. Without a true and liberal regard for their country, without any real public ſpirit, they are brave even to rathneſs, and courageous beyond the example of the fierceſt paſſions. The leaſt turn of affairs, the moſt trifling loſs, will make them fearful of an enemy whom they daily deride and deſpiſe. In private life, they are fauey without politeneſs, generous without kindneſs, ſevere without hard-heartedneſs; in tribes tenacious; in friendſhips, blind and undiſcerning; but little connected by the ties of blood, and oftentimes more willing to oblige a ſtranger than a relation; here are ſincere without civility, and without unkindneſs moroſe. In religion, with little or no communion or fellowſhip, they profeſs to be members of one church. They believe in Chriſt, and yet neglect his inſtitutions. They acknowledge alſo two ſacraments in their church. That of baptiſm they look upon as neceſſary, more becauſe it gives them a name than for any other reaſon; and therefore the ſponſors will give ſecurity for the infant, without knowing or attending to the queſtions they are aſked, or ever after examining the conduct and behaviour of the child committed to their charge. The other ſacrament, the Lord's ſupper, is ſuppoſed very rightly to be a ſervice which no one ſhould engage in that is not ſerious in his duty; and for this reaſon, not one in fifty ever goes near the communion-table; and by this behaviour confeſſes to the world, that he is very unwilling to repent, or enter into a new courſe of life: ſo that he would be thought a Chriſtian, without performing the ſervices of the church of Chriſt. By this I mean only thoſe who are really churchmen; for take the whole kingdom throughout, any one Sunday in the year, and you will find twenty at church, fifteen at different ſchiſm-ſhops, and the reſt of the hundred in ale-houſes, counting-houſes, parties of pleaſure, or following the domeſtic occupations of the families they belong to.

I conceive this to be no partial eſtimate of the manners of the Engliſh; and now we muſt examine, whence comes this hydra-headed evil, which thus univerſally ſprouts forth in every member of the community.

One popular author has referred it to effeminacy: but we muſt acknowledge him biaſſed in his opinion, becauſe the evil ſtill continues, though that cauſe hath in many inſtances ceaſed. Another of leſs note attributes it to fear: but that cauſe is not ſufficiently general to be the main ſpring of ſuch various actions. No, the baſis of all the inconſiſtences of this undiſciplined, unprincipled, unenlightened nation, is a falſe appetite for liberty; which has, through an unreaſonable purſuit, degenerated into licentiouſneſs.

Ye are in all things, O Britons, a licentious people! Ye act upon that noble principle which your maſter Satan eſtabliſhed, when his reſolute wit diſcovered, that ſubjection to his maker was ſervile and diſgraceful.

Ye ſay, ye are loyal ſubjects; and yet the greateſt courtiers among ye are the greateſt republicans; nor will the greateſt in your tribes refuſe, in the ſame hour, to ſing ſongs of triumph in honour of your ſovereign, and utter the indecent ribaldries of diſguſted traitors. What ſervile ſubmiſſion do ye expect from thoſe members who are to repreſent you; and how will

well pleaſed ye are to level all authority, unto the dirt, even as low as yourſelves? Ye ſay, ye have a value for your country; and yet how few there are among ye that would not ſacrifice it to party or profit? How gay and loyal are the appearance of your tradeſmen? yet inwardly how debaſed by ſmuggling, how cankered with debts? Public ſtocks, and private loans, have filled near half your cities with idle gentlemen of pleaſure, chiefly inliſted in the ſervice of licentiouſneſs. The retailed ſcraps of diſunited literature which are jumbled together in every periodical paper, have made all the kingdom learned in every ſcience: this teaches the mind to wander in uncertainty, and calls off the application which every individual ſhould beſtow ſolely upon his own buſineſs, into frivolous excurſions on the ſurface and ſcum of learning. Dreſs, faſhion, and affectation, have put all upon an equality; ſo that it is difficult to tell the milliner from her Ladyſhip, my Lord from the groom, or his Grace in Pallmall from the tallow-chandler at Wapping.

Nor is there to be found any alteration of this general plan in private families, or domeſtic life; children making a ſlavery of dependence and obedience; and, taking advantage of the law of their country, renouncing the authority of their parents as ſoon as they are able to crawl alone; wives in breeches: huſbands abroad; ſervants in ruffles; and the whole houſe anarchy and confuſion. Nay, to ſuch a pitch of impudence are thoſe mean hirelings arrived who drudge in the party-coloured badge of ſubmiſſion, that they will ſpit in the cup of their maſter's friend if he be not liberal to exceſs; give him water for wine; and turn him out of door, as though they were letting out a pickpocket or a thief.

But in religion the ſcene is ſtill worſe and worſe; there licentiouſneſs breaks out into ſwarms of indigeſted ſectaries, who will lop off a branch from the mother-trunk becauſe a ſingle leaf is faded or ſickly: ſuch as are offended becauſe I wear a coat whoſe ſurface refracts the rays of the ſun more obliquely than they fancy is agreeable to the faith of a Chriſtian.

Nor is this the blackeſt picture of your licentious behaviour; ye have thoſe among ye who call themſelves men of ſenſe and reaſon. You, Gentlemen, are free agents; you love a freedom and liberty of thought; and therefore you will ridicule the ſcriptures, and try its ſacred doctrines by the teſt of mummery and laughter. The next thing you ſet about, will be, to try your maker in the ſame ſcales, and to put up the creator of this univerſal frame as the laughing-ſtock of wits and buffoons. This is a glorious liberty indeed! and this you call the freedom of the will, and the noble faculty of a diſcerning reaſon.

I hope, my pupils, you will not think me tedious: the ſubject I have in hand is of conſequence, and requires ſome thought and recollection. I know, indeed, you are, moſt of you, great adverſaries to any thing prolix; every ſubject, every undertaking, muſt now be done in an hurry, or your licentious ſpirits riſe into ferment, and boil with haſty indignation. A ſermon deſigned to promote the ſalvation of your ſouls, if it laſt half an hour, tires and fatigues you to death. An expedition, if it go not againſt wind and tide, in ſpite of ſickneſs or climate, is conſidered as loſt, defeated, and overthrown. A peace, if it be not made juſt at the time ye would have it, ſeems to be protracted, in order to inſlave you, and reduce you to beggary and rags; and ye alſo, merry citizens, join in the common humour of impatiency; and, if ye can't find contractors, like bottle-conjurors [xi. 49.], to promiſe you miracles, and a bridge in five years time, grow deſperate, for want of your play-thing; and ſtorm at the dilatory maſon for not covering, with the utmoſt diſpatch, that profuſion of bad Latin which ye have juſt ſenſe enough to wiſh buried in the earth. But, alas! ye are all aground: no carpenter nor maſon now can be found in the world, mad-headed enough to bind himſelf to the execution of impoſſibilities. Is this not then licentiouſneſs?

But now for the ſcheme to remedy this evil. In the firſt place, as to your religion: Make it not the tool of faction: continue not in error becauſe it is the faſhion of your friends; nor too nicely and rigorouſly inſiſt upon trifles, and neglect the eſſentials of brotherly love, charity, faith, hope, and humility. Remember, an open hand makes not charity without an open heart, and that ſtubbornneſs is the very oppoſite of an humble mind. Judge not vainly of your own perſuaſion: and if you are in a private ſtation, remember it is your buſineſs to reform at home; nor fet about reforming other

till you have brought yourſelf up to the true Chriſtian ſtandard. And obſerve this general rule, That all authority is derived from God, whether civil or paſtoral: therefore he that ſets up for a teacher or governor upon his own foundation, advances his claim upon the ſame principle which Satan urged againſt the dominion of the Almighty. As to teachers: Indulge not tickliſh ears; gape not, like the Athenians, after novelties every day; and be not given to change, except where you find doctrines offered to you that are inconſiſtent with the goſpel of your maſter. Set not your clergy, like prize-fighters, to contend in elections for your pulpits; nor wear out, by perpetual elections and oppoſitions, that harmony and love which is the very cement of Chriſtianity. Exerciſe not your religion by fits and ſtarts, but daily, univerſally, and conſiſtently; and encourage not thoſe writers, or writings, which manifeſtly tend only to abuſe the moſt ſacred ordinances of God.

Do not, in politics, blindly follow any party to extreme; be not baſely ſervile, nor licentiouſly fancy. Know and acknowledge that ſubordination is the neceſſary cement of a ſtate: for if all parts are alike, they cannot be framed into different uſes and members. Have more ſenſe and prudence than to talk of matters which you do not underſtand; rather gladly ſuffer, than hurt the public faith: for however ſpecious that argument may appear, That debt is to be firſt conſidered; yet ought the faith of the nation to be kept ſacred and inviolable. But in theſe things, as private men, ye have no concern. If you profeſs yourſelves to be patriots, remember, you may do more good by a diſpaſſionate choice of a worthy honeſt member to repreſent you, than by learned harangues for ſeven years on continental meaſures over a diſh of coffee or a bottle of port. Be careful of your choice of a good man; and when you have got him, be not ready to hear the idle tale of every fool againſt him: for politics, in private, take aſſeſſ from the relater, and are variouſly repreſented according to the various intereſts of mankind. Look upon your ſovereign with reverence, and be not deſirous of diminiſhing the dignity of his perſon or crown. When your nobility will give you an opportunity, by a proper exertion of their talents, honour them as the noble deſcendents of an illuſtrious race, and pay them the due diſtinction which their birth and quality demand. Scorn not to be obliged, nor fret at an honeſt dependence. Your maxim is, That all mankind are free; and therefore you ſet up for independency. My maxim is, That all mankind are bound by one common link, bound to aid and aſſiſt one another; and therefore I will receive with thanks, and, if poſſible, repay with generoſity. Good offices to one another are the common traffick of mankind; being connected through neceſſity, we practiſe the duties of love, friendſhip, and humanity. In private life, be affable; know your place, your condition, your expences, and your income: put not the yearly profits of a precarious trade upon the ſame footing with the rents of an eſtate, or the ſtatutable intereſt of a certain capital ſtock; for this alſo leads to a licentious equality. Remember that excellent Chriſtian rule, *Whatſoever ye would that men ſhould do unto you, even ſo do unto them.* Attend ſeriouſly each man to his own buſineſs, ſo ye will attain ſuch perfection and knowledge, and thoſe who deal with you will be led to put an entire confidence in your abilities; and let none of you expect more from man, than nature, time, or the univerſal principles of things, will permit.

Thus would I have you, my countrymen, inwardly diſtinguiſhed: and as to outward diſtinctions, I could alſo wiſh them more certain and general. The flouriſhing trade and circumſtances of the middling people in this kingdom have put all diſtinctions of this kind entirely aſide; yet I could wiſh that riches alone might not be the outward diſtinction between man and man. The navy and the army are already diſtinguiſhed; and formerly the clergy were; and why might not ſome badge be appropriated to every degree of life? For I ſhould ſooner be ſatisfied to ſee the corncutter's plaiſter hanging out of his pocket, than, by the preſent uniformity of habit, miſtake him for a merchant of the city. Had every trade, every occupation and profeſſion, its badge and uniform, much pride, much contention and abſurdity might be prevented, many frauds detected, and the general peace and harmony better preſerved. This has been done in one inſtance of late years, with regard to carriages; and I cannot ſee why the ſame might not be prudently extended to the various claſſes of life. *Lond. Chron.*

Dialogue

Dialogue between Paſquin *and* Marforio.

Said to have been tranſmitted from Rome.

Paſq. WELl, Marforio, are not theſe fine doings in the North?

Mar. Yes, truly; thouſands cutting each others throats, they know not for what.

P. What! is not a province worth contending for?

M. No; the blood and treaſure it has coſt would have purchaſed and peopled a colony of ten times its extent.

P. Are princes then blind to their intereſts?

M. Often; they place revenge, ambition, and folly, around the temple of Wiſdom, who bar the gates againſt the entrance of Prudence.

P. And, pray, what are we going to do in the South?

M. To play the fool; our neighbours have ſet their houſes on fire, and we intend by throwing in combuſtible matter to ſtop the progreſs of the flames.

P. Muſt not eſtabliſhments be made for young princes?

M. Yes: there is room in America; the Jeſuits are coming home; it is but exchanging fools.

P. Still ſatirical, Marforio?——Pray tell me what are the Engliſh about?

M. Endangering the ſubſtance, by graſping at the ſhadow.

P. The French, ſure, are in the right?

M. Yes:—they have loſt their breeches, and they want to loſe their a—e.

P. What are the Spaniards doing?

M. Going to burn their fingers.

P. How are the Dutch employed?

M. Like the inhabitants of inhoſpitable ſhores, buſy in plundering the wreck of Europe.

P. What are the Ruſſians?

M. Political thieves, ſcheming to ſteal provinces from their neighbours.

P. What is the King of P——a?

M. A fox, purſued by a pack of hounds.

P. What is the Emperor.

M. A round O.

P. What is the Empreſs-Queen?

M. A bully in petticoats.

P. What is the King of Sweden?

M. A prince and a ſlave.

P. The King of Denmark?

M. The picture of juſtice poiſing the balance of the North.

P. What is his Holineſs?

M. An old woman telling her beads, and buſy at her diſtaff.

P. What is Portugal about?

M. Regiſtering her own follies.

P. What muſt the young King of Naples do?

M. Get out of leading-ſtrings.

P. What is the King of Sardinia?

M. A cat watching a mouſe.

P. When ſhall you ceaſe being ſatirical?

M. When the world grows wiſe, when princes ſee their own intereſt and purſue it; till then — trouble me no more.

An abſtract of the act *primo Georgii* III. (*cap.* 7.) intitled, *An act for granting to his Majeſty an additional duty upon ſtrong beer and ale; and for raiſing the ſum of twelve millions, by way of annuities and a lottery, to be charged on the ſaid duty; and for further encouraging the exportation of ſtrong beer and ale.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

Preamble. 'WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of G. Britain, in parliament aſſembled, towards raiſing, by the moſt eaſy means, the neceſſary ſupplies to defray your Majeſty's public expences, have freely and voluntarily reſolved to give and grant unto your Majeſty, the rates, duties, and impoſitions, herein after mentioned; and do moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted," &c.

§ 1. From and after Jan. 24. 1761, there ſhall be, throughout G. Britain, paid to his Majeſty, &c. by way of exciſe, over and above all other duties by any former act or acts impoſed, an additional duty upon all beer and ale, *i. e.*. "For every barrel of beer or ale above ſix ſhillings the barrel, (excluſive of the duties of exciſe), brewed by the common brewer, or any other perſon or perſons who doth or ſhall ſell or tap out beer or ale, publicly or privately, (to be paid by the common brewer, or by ſuch other perſon or perſons reſpectively), the ſum of three ſhillings, and ſo proportionably for a greater or leſſer quantity."

2. "For the barrel of two-penny ale mentioned and deſcribed in the 7th article of the treaty of union *, there ſhall be

* *Union, art* 7. That all parts of the united kingdom, be for ever, from and after the union, liable to the ſame exciſes upon exciſeable liquors; excepting only, that the thirty-four gallons Engliſh barrel of beer or ale, amounting to twelve gallons Scots preſent meaſure, ſold in Scotland by the brewer at nine ſhillings ſix pennies Sterling,

be only paid and charged by virtue of this act, such a proportional part of 3 s. as 2 s. bears to 4 s. 9 d. over and above the other duties wherewith the said barrel of ale is charged in the said article, or by any subsequent act of parliament."

3. All the powers, rules, directions, &c. established by the act 12° *Car.* II. or by any other law now in force relating to the excise, shall be put in execution for levying the duties and penalties hereby granted.

4. All beer and ale brewed before the commencement of this act, which thereafter shall be broke into or mixed with any fresh guile or brewing of beer or ale, shall be liable to this additional duty.

5. For the further encouragement of the exportation of ale and strong beer, and thereby for the advancement of trade and encouragement of tillage and manufacture of this realm; it shall be lawful, from and after Jan. 24. 1761, for any person, in any sea-port, or upon any navigable river, to ship off, within any of the ports allowed by law, and at the common quays for exportation, and within the usual hours of excise, for account of himself or any other, (to be exported into foreign parts), in the presence of an excise-officer, upon notice given at the excise-office of the place of shipping, any sort of strong beer or ale to be spent beyond the seas; which officer shall certify the quantity shipped off, to the commissioners of excise; who are required, after proof made that the duties have been paid, and that the strong beer or ale was brewed after Jan. 24. 1761, to make an allowance or drawback of 8 s. for every barrel of such strong beer or ale, so exported, to the brewer or maker, within one month after the exportation; deducting 3 d. per tun for the charges of their officers, and no more; which drawback is declared to be in full for all drawbacks which can be claimed for the same.

6. Whereas by an act 1° *Will. & Mary*, *for encouraging the exportation of corn*, an allowance of 2 s. 6 d. per quarter is to be paid to the exporter of barley or malt, when the same is sold at 24 s. per quarter or under; and whereas the exportation of beer which is made from malted corn only, will tend to the further encouragement of tillage and manufacture; enacted, That for every barrel of strong beer or ale proved to have been brewed after Jan. 24. 1761, from malted corn, and whereupon the duties shall be proved to have been paid, there shall be paid to the exporter, by the commissioners of excise, when barley is at 24 s. per quarter or under, upon producing from the excise-officer who saw the same shipped, a certificate of the quantity so shipped, out of the duties granted by this act, 1 s. for every barrel of strong beer or ale so exported.

7. And that the excise-revenue may not be prejudiced for such strong beer or ale as shall be spent on shipboard, the commissioners of the customs are required to charge the master of every ship, in his victualling-bill, with so much strong beer or ale as such number of men used to spend in such voyages; the excise whereof to be recovered according to the laws already established.

8. All the rules, powers, penalties, forfeitures, &c. which by the act 3° & 4° *Gul.* & *Mar.* II. *for preventing the excessive use of spirituous liquors*, were established, in respect to the drawback thereby granted on spirits exported, and for detecting and punishing frauds, shall, except such parts as relate to the size of the casks and burthen of the ships [xxii. 227.], be put in execution for paying the drawback hereby granted on beer and ale.

9. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures, herein imposed, shall be sued for or recovered, by the excise laws, if not otherwise directed by this act, or by action in any of the courts of record at Westminster, or the exchequer in Scotland; one moiety to the crown, and the other to the informer or prosecutor.

10. The amount of the new duties shall be distinguished in the officers books, and paid into, and entered, in the exchequer, separately from all other monies.

11. The annuities by this act directed to attend the principal sum of twelve millions, shall be payable out of these duties, and they are hereby appropriated for that purpose.

12.——52. *These sections relate to the raising of twelve millions, by annuities, and a lottery, to be charged on the said duties.* [xxii. 666.]

53. Persons

Long, excluding all duties, and retailed, including duties and the retailers profit, at two pence the Scots pint, or eighth part of the Scots gallon, be not, after the union, liable, on account of the present excise upon excisable liquors in England, to any higher imposition than two shillings Sterling upon the foresaid thirty-four gallons English barrel, being twelve gallons the present Scots measure; and that the excise settled in England on all other liquors when the union commences, take place throughout the whole united kingdom.

53. Perſons ſued for any thing done in purſuance of this act, may plead the general iſſue, &c. and on a verdict, &c. ſhall have treble coſts awarded them.

The FATAL MISTAKE; or, The hiſtory of PHILANDER *and* ASPASIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAſty and precipitate judgments have often been productive of the greateſt misfortunes: from them has frequently ſprung diſcord in families, miſunderſtandings among friends, and miſcarriages in œconomy, and the management of domeſtic affairs. The truth of this aſſertion will appear abundantly from the following hiſtory, which is founded on fact, and which too many will, from their own experience, allow to be probable.

A gentleman, who in perſon and accompliſhments had but few equals, paid his addreſſes to a young lady of great beauty, and a conſiderable fortune, named ASPASIA; who was by an indulgent father left to her own diſcretion in the choice of a huſband, after he had vainly exerted all his eloquence to perſuade her to marry Mr RICHMORE, an elderly gentleman, who had no other claim to the preference but that of being poſſeſſed of a much more ample fortune than his rival. PHILANDER, whoſe paſſion for Aſpaſia was ſincere, was diſtinguiſhed by her in a manner equal to his merits; and the completion of their happineſs ſeemed to draw nigh, when an unforeſeen accident interrupted it.

Philander's father being at the point of death, he was obliged to quit his miſtreſs, and go to a remote part of the kingdom. Nothing could be more tender than their parting: they both ſwore eternal love, and their proteſtations were equally ſincere on both ſides. But lovers are never in a ſtate of ſecurity, till Hymen has united them by an indiſſoluble union. The father of Aſpaſia, who did not care openly to thwart the inclinations of his daughter, had recourſe to fraud and artifice to alienate her affections from Philander. He found means to intercept all her lover's letters but the firſt: and when he perceived the anxiety which this occaſioned in his daughter, he artfully inſinuated, that Philander was prone to inconſtancy, like moſt young men; and that abſence, and perhaps a new miſtreſs, had moſt probably obliterated his former paſſion. We are generally inclined to believe what we fear, as well as what we wiſh. This diſcourſe made a deep impreſſion upon the mind of Aſpaſia, and ſhe could not help entertaining ſome ſuſpicion of the fidelity of her lover. She, however, endeavoured to account for his negligence the beſt ſhe could, imputing it to his grief, or ſome perplexity ariſing from his affairs; and when her father made new application in behalf Mr Richmore, ſhe rejected it with the greateſt conſtancy and reſolution.

It is time for us now to return to Philander; who, after having cloſed the eyes of his dying father, and received his benediction, took poſt for London, impatient to rejoin his dear Aſpaſia. In his way he was ſtopped by an unforeſeen accident: A young lady, who was travelling that road, being attacked by a highwayman, he flew to reſcue her, and took particular care of her at the inn to which they repaired. Aſpaſia, whoſe anxiety was grown inſupportable, took a reſolution to go in queſt of her lover; and departed from her father's houſe, accompanied only by her waiting-woman. They happened to lodge that night at the ſame houſe with Philander and the young lady abovementioned. Aſpaſia having ſeen Philander conduct her to a room, conceived the ſtrongeſt ſuſpicions of his fidelity; and upon making inquiry of the maid who attended her, concerning the perſons that ſhe had ſeen, the ignorant girl told her, that it was a gentleman and his lady; and that ſhe believed they had travelled a great way, for they ſeemed to be very much fatigued. This intelligence was ſufficient to confirm all her father had before inſinuated to her. She immediately returned to London, and told her father, that, as ſhe was fully convinced of Philander's falſehood, ſhe was ready to give her hand to Mr Richmore, if he perſevered in his former reſolution. Her father, overjoyed at her compliance, took no notice of her elopement; and, a few days thereafter, her fate was united for ever to that of Mr Richmore.

It is eaſy to conjecture, that ſhe received but little ſatisfaction from her marriage: but her miſery was ſoon after greatly increaſed, when Philander fully exculpated himſelf, and made it appear, that the lady whom he had aſſiſted, was ſo far from being his wife, that ſhe had been married three years before. This he did by producing letters which he had received, both from her and her huſband, to thank him for the aſſiſtance he had afforded

forded her. Her life, which was unhappy before, was rendered completely miſerable by this conviction of her raſhneſs; and ſhe muſt remain a deplorable example of the folly of forming precipitate reſolutions, till a broken heart puts an end to it. *I am, &c.*

Br. Mag. PHILALETHES.

Litchfield, December 20. 1760.

ON or about the year 1710, a Swediſh miſſionary preached a ſermon at an Indian treaty held at Covethogoe. In which ſermon he ſet forth original ſin, and the neceſſity of a mediator; and endeavoured, by certain arguments, to induce the Indians to embrace the Chriſtian religion. After he had ended his diſcourſe, one of the Indian chiefs made the following ſpeech, in reply to the ſermon; and the diſcourſes on both ſides were made known by interpreters. The miſſionary, upon his return to Sweden, publiſhed his ſermon and the Indian's anſwer. Having wrote them in Latin, he dedicates them to the univerſity of Upſal, and deſires them to furniſh him with arguments to confute ſuch ſtrong reaſoning of the Indian.

The INDIAN's SPEECH.

SInce the ſubject of his (the miſſionary's) errand is, to perſuade us to embrace a new doctrine, perhaps it may not be amiſs, before we offer him the reaſons why we cannot comply with his requeſt, to acquaint him with the grounds and principles of that religion which he would have us abandon.

Our forefathers were under a ſtrong perſuaſion, as we are, that thoſe who act well in this life, ſhall be rewarded in the next, according to the degree of their virtue; and, on the other hand, that thoſe who behave wickedly here, will undergo ſuch puniſhments hereafter, as are proportionate to the crimes they were guilty of. This hath been conſtantly and invariably received and acknowledged for a truth through every ſucceſſive generation of our anceſtors. It could not have taken its riſe from fable; for human fiction, however artfully and plauſibly contrived, can never gain credit long, among any people, where free inquiry is allowed, which was never denied by our anceſtors; who, on the contrary, thought it the ſacred inviolable natural right of every man, to examine and judge for himſelf. Therefore we think it evident, that our notion concerning future rewards and puniſhments was either revealed immediately from heaven to ſome of our forefathers, and from them deſcended to us; or that it was implanted in each of us at our creation by the creator of all things. Whatever the method might have been whereby God hath been pleaſed to make known to us his will, and give us a knowledge of our duty, it is ſtill, in our ſenſe, a divine revelation. Now, we deſire to propoſe to him ſome few queſtions. Does he believe that our forefathers, men eminent for their piety, conſtant and warm in the purſuit of virtue, hoping thereby to merit everlaſting happineſs, were all damned? Does he think that we, who are their zealous imitators in good works, and influenced by the ſame motives as they were, earneſtly endeavouring, with the greateſt circumſpection, to tread the paths of integrity, are in a ſtate of damnation? If theſe be his ſentiments, they are ſurely as impious as they are bold and daring.

In the next place, we beg that he would explain himſelf more particularly concerning the revelation he talks of. If he admits no other than what is contained in his written book, the contrary is evident from what hath been ſhewn before. But if he ſays God has revealed himſelf to us, but not ſufficiently for our ſalvation; then we aſk, to what purpoſe ſhould he have revealed himſelf to us in any wiſe? It is clear, that a revelation inſufficient to ſave, cannot put us in a better condition than we ſhould be without any revelation at all. We cannot conceive that God ſhould point out to us the end we ought to aim at, without opening to us the way to arrive at that end. But ſuppoſing our underſtanding to be ſo far illuminated, as to know it to be our duty to pleaſe God, who, yet, hath left us under an incapacity of doing it, will this miſſionary therefore conclude that we ſhall be eternally damned? will he take upon him to pronounce damnation againſt us for not doing thoſe things which he himſelf acknowledges were impoſſible by us to be done?

It is our opinion, that every man is poſſeſſed with ſufficient knowledge for his own ſalvation. The Almighty, for any thing we know, may have communicated himſelf to different races of people in a different manner. Some ſay, they have the will of God in writing. Be it ſo, their revelation has no advantage over ours, ſince both muſt be equally ſufficient to ſave, or the end of the revelation would be fruſtrated. Beſides, if they be both true, they muſt be the ſame in ſubſtance; and the difference can only lie in the mode of communication. He tells us there are many precepts in his written revelation

which

which we are entirely ignorant of. But theſe written commands can only be deſigned for thoſe who have the writing: they cannot poſſibly regard us. Had the Almighty thought ſo much knowledge neceſſary to our ſalvation, his goodneſs would not ſo long have deferred the communicating it to us. And to ſay, that, in a matter ſo neceſſary, he could not, at the ſame time, equally reveal himſelf to all mankind, is nothing leſs than an abſolute denial of his omnipotence. Without doubt he can make his will manifeſt without the help of any book, or the aſſiſtance of any bookiſh man whatſoever.

We ſhall, in the next place, conſider the arguments which ariſe from a conſideration of Providence. If we be the work of God, (which I preſume will not be denied), it follows from thence, that we are under the care and protection of God: for it cannot be ſuppoſed that the Deity ſhould abandon his own creatures, and be utterly regardleſs of their welfare. Then to ſay that the Almighty hath permitted us to remain in a fatal error through ſo many ages, is to repreſent him as a tyrant. How is it conſiſtent with his juſtice, to force life upon a ſet of mortals without their conſent, and then to damn them eternally, without ever opening to them a door of ſalvation? Our conceptions of the gracious God are more noble: and we think that thoſe that teach otherwiſe, do little leſs than blaſpheme. Again, it is through the care and goodneſs of the Almighty, that, from the beginning of time, through many generations to this day, our name has been preſerved unblotted out by enemies, unreduced to nothing. By the ſame care we now enjoy our lives, and are furniſhed with the neceſſary means of preſerving thoſe lives. But all theſe things are trifles compared with our ſalvation. Therefore, ſince God hath been ſo careful of us in matters of little conſequence, it would be abſurd to affirm, that he has neglected us in caſes of the greateſt importance. Admit that he hath forſaken us, yet it would not have been without a juſt cauſe. Let us ſuppoſe that a heinous crime was committed by one of our anceſtors, like to that which we are told happened among another race of people: in ſuch a caſe, God would certainly puniſh the criminal; but would never involve us that are innocent in his guilt. Thoſe that think otherwiſe, muſt make the Almighty a very whimſical, ill-natured being. Once more: Are the Chriſtians more virtuous, or rather are they not more vicious than we are? If ſo, how came it to paſs that they are the objects of God's beneficence, while we are neglected? Does the Deity confer his favours without reaſon, and with ſo much partiality? In a word, we find the Chriſtians much more depraved in their morals than ourſelves; and we judge of their doctrine by the badneſs of their lives. *Lond. Mag.*

CORYLAS and ISMENA.

A paſtoral tale.

IN that happy age, when tending their flocks was the only buſineſs of mankind, and love the only ſource of their care; when Arcadian plains bloomed with an eternal ſpring, and the feathered choirs, with their tuneful notes, accompanied the amorous ſtrains with which love-ſick ſhepherds made the groves reſound from morn till night; CORYLAS, who ſurpaſſed all the ſwains in manly grace, told his ſoft tale to ISMENA, who was not to be equalled by any of the nymphs in beauty. But lovers, even in the golden age, were not entirely free from thoſe inquietudes to which they are now ſubject; though, in thoſe happy days of innocence, that rage and phrenzy, and all thoſe curſed ingredients with which the cup of love is poiſoned in theſe degenerate times, had not been known to mix with the higheſt and moſt equiſite enjoyment of life. Such cruel emotions were then never felt by human breaſts; but a gentle ſtirring of the paſſions, even then kept the mind from contracting a liſtleſs langour, and prevented its fires from drooping. Though the paſſion of Corylas and Iſmena was mutual, it was on both ſides attended with ſome ſcruples and uneaſineſs. They were not yet poſſeſſing and poſſeſſed; and therefore it does not ſeem ſurpriſing that their felicity was not yet at its height.

Corylas, though beloved by Iſmena, and though ſhe gave him daily proofs of her paſſion, was not ſatisfied of his happineſs, as he had never obtained an expreſs acknowledgment from her; and Iſmena, though ſhe diſtinguiſhed Corylas amongſt all the ſwains of the neighbourhood, could not prevail upon herſelf to own her paſſion, as ſhe looked upon love as ſomething dangerous, and to be avoided.

One day, at the cloſe of the evening, when the weſtern ſkies reflected the rays of ruddy Phœbus, Corylas found means to engage Iſmena in a private converſa-